NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mittil, De	
Chicago, leave,	9:10 p m	9:00 a 1
Jackson	7:00 a m.	4:15 p 1
Rives June.,	7:25 a m	4:40 p.1
Maron,	7:55 a m	5:10 p i
Holt.	8:07 a m.	5:22 p 1
Lansing.	8:20 a m.	5:35 p.1
	8:25 a m	5:40 p1
North Lansing,	8:40 a m	5:55 p.1
Bath,	8:55 a m	6:10 p 1
Lainsburgh,	9:10 a m	6:25 p.1
Bernington,	in the case was	6:38 p i
D & M. Crossing	9:23 a m	
Owosso,	8:28 a m	7.00 p i
Oakley's	9:52 a m	.7:18 p 1
Chesaring,	10:00 a m	7:30 p i
St. Charles, .	19:15 a m	7:45 p 1
-Paines.	10:10 a m	8:10 p.1
Saginaw City,	1();55 a m	8:25 p 1
North Soginaw.	11:05 a m	8:35 p i
F. & P. M. Cross	11:10 a m	8:40 p.
Zilwankee,	11:20 a m	8:50 p 1
West Buy City,	11:45 a m	9:12 p r
Bay City, Arrive,		9:20 p 1
SOUT	HWARD.	110
	Tuell on	

	Jackson	1
STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.
Bay City, Leave,	7:00 a m	5:25 p t
West Bay Ciry,	7:08 a m	5:30 p 1
Zilwaukee.	7 35 a m	6:05 p 1
F & P M Crossing	7:45 g m	6:15 p t
North Saginaw,	7:48 a m	6 20 p 1
Saginaw City,	7:58 a m	6:30 p t
Paines,	8·10a m_	6:45 p1
St. Charles,	8:30 a m	7:10 p
Chesmaing,	8:45 a m	7:30 p.1 7:38 p.1
'Oakley's,	- 8:55 a m	8:00 p i
Owos-o.	9:20 a.m	8:23 p 1
D& M Crossing,	9:23 a in	8:35 p.1
Bennington.	9:35 n m 9:50 a m	
Lainsburgh,	10:05 a m	9:05 p
Ba ^r li,	10:05 a m	
North Lansing,	10:25 a m	9.2 p
Lansing,	10:38 a in	
Holt	10:50 a.m.	
Mason, Kives Junction,	11.20 a m	
Ja kron,	11,45 a m	10:45 p i
Chicago, Anive.	7:40 p m	7:30 a
All tesing on E		

All trains on Saginaw Division day, except Sundays. Connecting trains leave Chicago 9 a m daily except Sun-days, and 9 p m daily except Saturdays. Wagner Sleeping Cars on night trains.

MACKINAW DIVISION.

NOR	THWARD.	
Stations.		- Freight.
West Buy City,		8:15 a m
Bay City,	8:20 a m	
Kawkawlin,	8:37 a m	
Pinconning,	9:23 a m 9:55 a m	
Standish,	10:35 a m	
Wells, West Branch,	11:15 a m	
St. Helen's	_11:50 a m	
Roscommon,	12:20 p ui	
GRAYLING.	7 1:15 p m	5:55 pm
Otsego Lake,	2:00 p m	7:35 p n
Gaylord,	2:20 p m	8:15 p m
Cheboygan,	4:35 p tu	11:00 a m
Mackinuw C'y,		
SOU	THWARD.	

Offeronitation		
Mackinaw C'y, Ar	5:45 p m	
SOUTI	IWARD.	
Stations,	Mail	Freight.
Mackinaw C'y, Lv	7:20 a m	
Cheboygan,	8:35 a.m.	1:00 p m
1,11,10,10,	10:50° a.m.	
Ouseau Little		-6:00-a-m
GRAYLING,		7:42 a m
Roscommon,	-1:00 p-m	-9:00 a m
Ht. Helen's	<u>1.30 p m</u>	10:15 a m
-West Branch,		11:15 a m
Wells.	2:45 p m	12:30 p m
Standish,	3:25 p in	2:06-p m
Pinconning,	3:58 p m	2:50 p m
Kawkawlin,	4 40 pm	4:05 p m
West Bay City,	n q 00; a	4:30 p m
Bay City, Arrive,	5:35 p m	
All trains daily	except Su	ndays.

E. C. BROWN, Ass't General Supt.

FRANK I. WHITNEY, Ass't Gen' Pass, and Ticket Ag't, Chicago.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. M'gr, Detroit.

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass, and
Ticket Agt., Chicago.

HAVE YOUR

JOB PRINTING

DONE AT THE

AVALANCHE JOB OFFICE.

The Abalanche Crawford &

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

For low prices in sewing machines,

And the cry is vet constantly heard

G. Blaine, delivered before both houses

of Congress, in eulogy of President

Garfield, in supplement form, that our

readers may have the full text, which

The election at Roscommon, Tues-

day, passed off quietly, to the honor

et, which we published last week, was

elected with the exception of clerk,

Mr. M F. Parker being elected in

Mr. A. Whendon, of Jonesville, ar

rived in our city yesterday, with a view

of claiming citizenship, if the place shall prove to his liking, and the pros-pect of business satisfactory. He is

an experienced mason, in brick, stone,

Two Georges (George C. and George

F.) were observed sitting in the warm

rays of the sun on the sunny side of a

the AVALANCHE office on Tuesday af-

ternoon last, seemingly engaged in a

very earnest and confidential conversa-

tion. As the two Georges above men-

tioned are "single" gentlemen, it

seems to be the prevailing opinion that

heme. Rise and explain, Mr. Georges

Hon. Witter J. Baxter, of Jonesville

fice last Monday morning and present

ed the right hand of fellowship. Mr.

Baxter is Secretary of the State Board

of Charities, and is on his annual in

spection tour of jails, poor houses, etc.

He reported that he had not inspected

was kept in as clean and neat a condi-

tion as the Grayling jail, all of which

county popular and ever zealous sher

One of the ministers who came down

with the full determination of return

their breeches pockets and pulled out

nickels" enough to pay his hotel bill.

We suppose we must explain-preach-

NOTICE.

Purchasers of State swamp or school

ands can make payments of principal

fice for such lands located in Crawford

G. M. F. DAVIS,

County Treasurer.

or interest at the county treasurer's of

THIRD ENTERTAINMENT.

The Grayling Literary and Progres

Resolved. That to extend the right

Affirmative -A. H. Swarthout, R.

lanson, J. M. Finn, Chas. M. Fay, J.

Negative-L. Berka, J. O. Hadley,

Dr. N. H. Traver, J. M. Jones, R. S.

The speakers are to be:

ers, like editors, never have a cent.

iff, Mr. David London.

'matrimony' must have been their

his services fully required here.

place of Mr. Vaughn.

of the place. . The entire citizens tick-

our space would otherwise forbid.

call on W. A. Masters.

audiences greeted him.

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. III. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1882.

FABER FANCIES.

If you want to be happy-If you want to live long and pros

If you want to be respected by your riends and neighbor

If you want to drink freely of th oure joys of earth, and expect a happy

Sabscribe for the AVALANCHE, and lon't forget to pay your subscription, And wealth and honor will follow u through life.

"And the tune was hunk-a-do-ri."

Farms for sale in all parts of th ounty at A. H. Swarthout's office. feb16w4

Dr. O. Palmer returned yesterday.

All kinds of legal blanks at the post

The ice is nearly all out School Secion lake, and fishermen are prepar-

L. McHugh, one of the publishers of the National-Globe. Buy City, made us a friendly call last week Thursday.

Mr. H. Brown has got a new barber's thair. It costs you only ten cents to or plastering, and we believe will-find sit in it and get a clean shave.

Gravling wore a very "sanctimoni ous" look last Monday. Cause, sev eral foreign ministers present.

W. A. Masters offers some choic ots for sale adjoining Goodale's addi-

Two ladies on the "war path" yes erday. They fought with woman favorite weapon-the "jaw." No blood

Some of the most desirable location for business and dwelling in the village for sale by W. A. Masters

A goodly audience turned out to hear Dick" Trevellick on Greenbackism Thursday evening. We have not heard of any conversions.

"Every stroke you make goes to my heart". Such was the exclamation made by a lady to her husband who was "tacking down" a carpet on Sunday last.

Pine and farming lands bought and sold on commission by A. H. Swarth to Grayling Monday morning came

Mr. Geo. Comer wishes to say to those citizens of Grayling who buy their meat on Sunday that hereafter he didn't get in jail; he didn't go a his market will be open only from 8 to 10 o'clock a. m.

With the railroad division here the fust time and he ran slow, and co immense lumbering interest that cen-quently he got left. We heard han ters at this place, and the surrounding country being rapidly settled liraying offers inducements second to no place ter him," but he found out his misfake in the State for the location of manufacturing enterprises. There would be Tuesday's train rather than to "hoof 'millions" in a pail and tub factory.

If you want to secure a bargain on corner lots apply at once to W. A.

A young man who attended church last Sunday night, and who in trying to reach a seat before some of his companions did, got into a little too much of a hurry, and as a consequence, lost his footing and went down "kerflop." Result - many observers who could not keep from "giggling," and a crestfallen young man.

Insure with A. H. Swarthout in the Home, Watertown or the Underwriters feb16w4 Insurance Companies.

A young lady in Milwaukee has sued young man for kissing her, claiming \$5,000 damages. She avers that "he sive Association will give their third then and there did-soize plaintiff by entertainment at the opera house tothe shoulders, put his arm around her morrow (Friday) evening. This time neck, and did then and there kiss her," It will be a discussion, and the quesand by reason of said act the plaintiff tion to be discussed will be: was greatly hurt in her feelings, and of suffrage to women would be detri-mental to political society. suffered and underwent great mental pain." Milwaukee girls are much more ensitive than those around these parts

Deeds, mortgages, contracts, and all legal instruments skilfully executed by S. Harder. W. A. Masters.

A social of the Ladies' Aid Society Babbitt. Ladies, this is a question you all are of the M. E. church was held last week interested in-or if not, should be-Friday afternoon at the residence of Mr. A. H. Swarthout. A very pleas and therefore turn out in full force ant and agreeable afternoon of social give you a "fair deal." If they do not, intercourse is reported. The receipts amounted to \$1.70. The next social of give them a "fair deal" in the shape this society will be held at the resi- of a good sound "curtain lecture" dence of Mrs. P. Forbes on Friday at- when you get them at home. Oh, no! we wouldn't be on that negative side age the coming fall. ernoon, March 17th-one week from for all the wealth in Grayling. Not wel

organs, school books and stationery

in our midet. Where can I rent a and asks for nothing but matters of programme was varied, and as a write house? and echo answers where! feet in all its transactions, and I am got received. The single by Western and I am got received. fact in all its transactions, and I an Rev. Richards, presiding elder of this M. E. circuit, delivered two very interesting and able discourses at the day, morning and evening. Large and I am glad the same interest is she may again favor us with more of manifested still, and we hope to be her choice selections We issue the oration of Hon. James

SOUTH BRANCH.

enefitted thereby. 💤 The school in district No. 4 has just closed a four months' term, with credit to the teacher as well as the pupils. A school of eighty days without one day's absence of the teacher, speaks well for his energy. He was offered an increase of \$5 per month to stay and teach another term, but declined. He starts Friday for Nevada City, Mo., to engage in stock raising with his uncle. W.D. Bailey, a large dealer in that

MAPLE FOREST.

indence of the Avalanche

The people of Maple Forest assem bled at the school house in district No. I on Saturday, 4th inst., to pay their last tribute of respect to the remains of William W. Sherman, who departed this life Thursday, 2d inst., after lingering illness of four months; age 41 years, 8 months, 17 days.

building not over a hundred miles from The deceased was one of the pioneer settlers of Maple Forest, having moved in here about eight years ago, drawing his goods, with the assistance of Win. H. and Benj. F. Sherman, upon hand-sled from Forest station through an unbroken forest for the distance of four miles to his homestead. It seems that during his term of service in the army during the rebellion he contract ed some disease which has more or le troubled him, and finally ended in death. He leaves a deeply afflicted wife and six children (between two months and fourteen years of age) to conscious of the approaching end, and mentioned the fact to those around a jail this side of Saginaw City that him, assuring them of the bright vis ions of the glorious realms of the future. He called his wife's attention to is very complimentary to Crawford's some favorite hymns to be sung, and told her to be sure and remember them for he found them consoling and edifying to the disconsolate heart. As the coffin was opened at the school house for the last view of the remains. ing to his home again on the 1.15 p. the parting was indeed sad; it seemed in train of the same day. But he as though the poor widow could not didn't return. He didn't get drunk; accept of the destiny that had befallen herself and children, but finally yield sparkin' to any of Grayling's many ed by answering the interrogationlovely girls; in fact, he didn't do any- "Shall we meet beyond the River?"thing wrong. But the train ran on "We shall, with God's help!"

Rev. Wm. Putnam preached the ser- The question, speakers, etc., etc., mon from Paul's epistle to the Corin- will be found under the caption "Third thians, presenting the point that the Entertainment." remark that the "conductor would miss him and come back af sting of

and concluded he would wait for the The widow desires to express her sin cere thanks for the many kindnesses it. Several of our free-hearted citi- shown and bestowed upon her and zons hearing of the "calamity," im- family during their troubles. mediately put their hands down into

GROVE.

orrespondence of the Avalanche

The school in district No. 5, which ias been taught by Mr. Fred. Rich nond of South Branch, closed on the 21st ult., giving good satisfaction to both scholars and parents. May success always crown his efforts in this lirection.

Mr. P. W. Stephans paid a flying visit to his family here last week. He is employed at the M. C. R. R. shops in Jackson, building locomotives.

Mrs. Gonnier, of Monroe, Mich., is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Leece, Wm. Stephens has returned from Jackson, where he has been engaged in order to secure them, the car works during the past winter, and is soon to commence building a house on his homestend on Sec. 10.

Wheat, rye and clover all looked well when the snow went off on the 12th ult. The few cold, frosty morr ings soon made it look small, but the late snow coming to cover it again will probably prove beneficial, and it is to be hoped it may remain on until spring comes for good, In traveling over the Sherman, aged about 43 years. southeastern part of the town I saw some very fine pieces of wheat, which ly worthless. Messrs. Hartman, Funch pieces, and they informed the writer

that they intend sowing a larger acre-

THE ENTERTAINMENT.

A large audience was present at the Since the paper has changed hands P. society, held at the opera house in it has put on more dignity than usual this city on Friday evening last. The well received. The singing by Miss glad to see it. One thing I am sure of Hooker, of Otsego Lake, was very fine, and that is, the paper has improved and was received by the large andience very much under its new management present with marked approval. Her ty seat of Crawford county, 93 miles and now takes its proper place among rendition on the organ of the "Mock-north of Bay City; and an important the first local papers of the State. It ing Bird " was received with long con- station on the M. C. railroad. Owing school house in this village last Sun: always has held its columns open for tinued and deafening applause. We to the rapid increase in the population the benefit of the farming community, earnestly hope that at no distant day of Grayling, nearly every house in the

> The programme, as rendered, was as follows:

Song-Miss Hooker

Reading—Mr. L. Berka. Recitation—Miss Richardson,

5. Recitation—Miss Hocker.
4. Song—Miss Hooker.
5. Recitation—A. H. Swarthout.
6. Declamation—L. Berka.
7. Reading—J. O. Hadley.
8. Song—Miss Hooker.
9. Recitation—A. H. Swarthout.
10. Instrumental Music—Miss Hook-

er, was sweetly sung, and was loudly than any other single agency. Th applauded -The reading of L. Berka, was clear and distint, but a

voice all through to correspond with bright prospects for future prominence the character of the piece selected. "Sunday Morning Church Service, by Miss Richardson, brought down the house. Miss Richardson is a young lady from South Branch attending school in this city, and, undoubtedly

being an utter stranger to appearing on the stage before so large and criticising taining six locomotive stalls. A new udience, felt considerably embarrassed. She is entitled to much credit, and we hope the may favor us again before leaving Grayling.

Miss Hooker's singing of the song received.

e a Mason"-recitation by Mr. A. H. Swarthout-was simply immense and was delivered in a pleasing and agree She ought by all n have been a Mason.

The declamation by Mr. E. Berka-The Irish Orator, O Conneil "-was vell received and heartily applauded mourn his departure. He was fully Mr B, as a declaimer, is more of a

success than as a reader. The reading of "The Tramp's Sto ry," (one of Will M. Carleton's celebrated poems) by Mr. J. O. Hadley, was well read, and was received with

satisfaction.

Hooker, was also well received. "Curfew must not Ring To-Night" declamation by Mr. A. H. Swarth out-was delivered in a happy and ef- railway station. The building will be fective style, and was received by the audience with long-continued applause. The rendition of The Mocking Bird" we have alluded to above,

NOTICE

The regular meeting of the County Those holding Special Certificates

to appear for examination before the Board.

for examination.... In view of the higher and more thor-

The Secretary holds the names of has taken a school at Houghton Lake three teachers, residents outside the and will start for her field of labor or

Sec'y Board of School Examiners. GRAYLING, March 8, 1882.

DIED.

At his residence in Maple Forest, or Thursday, March 2, 1882, William W

Mr. Sherman was nephew to Mr. Jeremiah Sherman, treasurer of above covered the ground well, and which township. He had been a resident of demonstrates the fact that the north. Maple Forest for seven years. He leaves numerous customers of the past will and see if the gentlemen above-named ern plains of Michigan are not entire a wife and six children—five boys and give him a call before purchasing else one girl-to mourn his death, and a where. and Smith all have very fine-looking large circle of friends. Funeral services were held at the school house on Saturday last, the Rev. Mr. Putnam officiating. His remains were interred MONT. In the cemetery near by.

econd entertainment of the G. L. and ing "pencil chips," to the Bay City

The song, "Lorena," by Miss Hook-

Paul Vane," like the first, was well streets on the west side of the track to "Mrs. Mahitable McBride wants to

The song-"Side by Side "-by Mis

It was moved and supported that the next entertainment consist of a dis-

To School Teachers and Chairmen of Township Boards of School Inspec-

Board of School Examiners for Craw ford county will meet, as provided by law on the last Friday (31st) of March. 1882, in the school house in Grayling, at 10 o'clock a. m., prompt, for the purpose of examining all applicants for teachers' certificates in this county. from the Secretary of the Board, de signing to teach this spring, will have

Districts intending to engage teach ers will do well to act promptly, so that the teachers can meet the Board

ough qualifications demanded by law in the land. of teachers now, districts will find it necessary to pay reasonable wages in

county, who wish schools. WM. PUTNAM.

A gentleman who spent a day or two in our city last week sends the follow Daily Tribune. As they will be found interesting, we reproduce them: ON PHE WING GRAYLING PENCIL

NO. 45.

CHIPS. Grayling is an incorporated village of about 400 inhabitants, and the coun place at the present time is turned in

to a boarding house. M. S. Hartwick, who keeps the Ex change Hetel, was the first settler in Crawford county and Grayling, in 1872 to-day the inhabitants of the count number over 2,000. The surrounding country is chiefly pine forest, and where the land has been cleared farmers report a good return for their la

The enterprising management of the M. C. railroad are doing more to oper up and settle this northern country march of improvement along the entire length of their land is very rapid. To their liberality is largely due the pres little too much in the same tone of ent prosperity of Grayling and its as a growing town. This company has lately constructed five new side tracks at this place and are now busy putting in two more. They have also built a large frost-proof water-tank, and will raise the frame work on Tuesday night of a commodious round house, condivision of the route of the Mackinaw branch of the M. C. railroad has been made, with Grayling as headquarters The "village fathers" were open hearted and wise in closing up the enable the company to make the in-

> provements we have enquierated. The An Sable river, upon which the village is located, affords excellent unutilized water power.

euring the junction of the proposed new line of railway from Alpena. A new Masonic hall has lately been

dedicated here, with W. Bro. G. M. F. Davis in the east. Among the number of new buildings being put up, is one nearing comple tion owned by the respected postmas

ter, who intends to engage in the general store business. Like most new villages, Grayling has poor hotel accommodation. This lack, lowever, is not likely to last long, as M. S Hartwick is getting out material for a hotel and enting house near the 100x50 feet, three stories, and will be occupied in May next.

The Michigan Central railroad company are to build a fine new station

H. M. Lamport, station agent here or the past five years, has taken a step upwards in the service of the compa ny, and has resigned his position. His uccessor has not yet been named.

GRAYLING, Feb. 27, 1882

TAKE NOTICE.

For the next two weeks only I will sell my millinery and fancy goods at Now is your time to buy goods cheap. Also household furniture, con isting of a good cook stove, parlor stove, two bedsteads, centre-table, and other things too numerous to mention which will be sold cheap for eash.

Also a lot on Michigan avenue MRS. L. BERKA.

FREDERICVILLE.

We are in receipt of another install nent of spring weather, and the rum ble of the wagon wheel is again heard Matters are quiet around town and

verything is serene. Miss Alice Barker is at home, but

Tuesday. J. W. Wight informs me that he is about to build a shingle mill to work up the timber he has left after lumber ing the land he has purchased. It will be located on the river, just above the village, and calculates to have it ready

for business by the first of April. L. W. Wight, of Forest, informs all in his vicinity that he will continue to sell groceries and lumbermen's sup styles and prices, plies at reduced prices, and hopes hi S. C. RIBE.

Subscribe for the AVALANCHE. Now is the accepted time.

THE AVALANCHE REPUBLICAN,

O. PALMER,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples you

A CARD.

To the Citizens of Crawford County: On March 10th I will add to my present business a full and complete stock of Drugs, which will be under the supervision of Mr. Chas. M. Fay. who, with six years experience, will be able to conduct it to the entire satisfaction of all.

Thanking you for your liberal putronage during my first year with you. I hope by honorable dealing to be considered as worthy of your patronage in the future as in the past.

Yours truly, J. MAURICE FINN GRAYLING, March 1, 1882.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 28, 1882.
Notice to John B. Slater:
Complaint having been entered against you by
Herbert A. Fletcher for abaidoning your homestead entry No. 3788, made by you on the 18th day
of June, 1879, upon the se q of section 22, town
2 n, of Range I west, you are hereby summoned
to appear at this office on the 5th day of April,
next, at 10 colock a. m., to show cause why your
said homestead entry should not be cancelled.
The said Herbert A- Fletcher is hereby summound to appear at the same time and place.
CHARLES DOUGHAY, pagister.
F. J. Bokros, Receiver,

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at Easy Saessaw.

February 24th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following namedetler has filed notice of his intention to make and proof in support of his claim, and that said roof will be made before the County Clerk of riwford county at Grayling, on the 5th day of pril, 1882, viz. Hiram H. Gliford, of Crawford, O., Mich., for the se q of n w q and n w q of se of sec 30, 125 n, r 2 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his outfinious residence upon, and cultivation of hid land, viz.

onfinuons residence upon, and com-nid land, viz:
Francis A, Chase of Rescommon P O; Geo. II.
Richardson of Roscommon P O; Benjamin S Gli-ford of Roscommon P O; Winfield S Richards of Roscommon P O. Winfield S Richards of CHARLES DOUGHTY, Register:

OTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at REED Ciry Mich.

February 10th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has flied notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and final entry, thereof, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford Coura y Michigan, at the county seat, on the Mithday of March, 1889, viz.

Zenas M. Palmerton, Homestead entry No. 78% for the se q of see 14, 250, p. 3 w, and march fellowing witnesses to prove his continuous casidence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz. Reuben Babbit, of Guayling p. c.; and John Hopple, of Grayling p. o.; and John Hopple, of Grayling p. o.; and Harles Frantz, of

geneen tablitt, of Grayling p. c. and John topple, of Grayling p. o., and Charles Frantz, et-erayling p. o.; and Nicholas Shellenbarger, of rayling p. o.; and Nicholas Shellenbarger, of rayling p. o.

Notice for publication. Land Office at Regn Cirr, Mich. 1
Rebrudry 7, 1892.

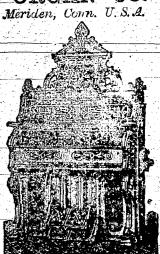
Notice is hereby given that the following names settler has filed notice of his intention to make that proof in support of his elaim, and fund so try thereof, and into said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford county. Michigan, at the county seat, on the 2th of Murch, \$35, \$122.

From House, howested entry No. 7699, for the 3 of Murch, \$35, \$122.

From House, however, the continuous rest of his continuous rest of his

sign, of Fredericvine p. o., of Fredericville p. o. feb9 EDWARD STEVENSON, Register

ORGAN CO.



"Children's Blow Pedals." Adjusted or removed instantly. Invented and Exclusively used by this Company. The most popular

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY "The Wilcox & White Organ Instructor" is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market!

Send For Illustrated Catalogue.

Organs of the day!

For Organs of all

apply to W. A

Masters.

SHADOWS.

The moon a light-hung world of gold, Low-drooping, pale and phantom-fal The fresh pomp of the summer leaves, And fragrance in the breathing air.

Beneath the trees flut silhouettes. Mote idle shapes that shun the light, Weird crock-kneed things, a fickle cross, The restless children of the night;

In idie, vacant pautomimo They nod and nod forever more, And clutch with aimless fluttering hands, With thin black hands, the leaf-strewn flo Quivering, wavering there forever, On the bright and atlent ground

Mushed and tangled there together While the rolling earth goes round And the gold-tinged niry ocean Ripples light in many a bree

O'er the sweet-breathed purple litao, O or the tall and slumbering to

But comes the dawn,

At rise of sun.

S. Kennedy, in Harper's Magazin A DROLL ADVENTURE.

We had started at sunrise one morn ing, with a pair of oxen and a cart, to go to Woodstock, to market. In the cart were two shotes and twenty-seven turkeys, which had been killed and dressed the night before.

It was early in November, and I re collect that the ruts in the road were frozen, and that the ice was so thick on the puddles in the road that it would al most bear the oxen.

I was a boy then, and lived in the "blue-nose" country, as the Province of New Brunswick is sometimes called.

We had quite a large farm, though it was some distance back in the woods, and raised large numbers of cattle, pigs and poultry. Father worked at lumbering in the winters, and at the time I am speaking of had already gone up, the Tobique, to build a "camp" for a gang of choppers who were to begin work the 20th of the month. So my brother Ransom and I had the winter's wood to cut, and the marketing to do. :

It was sixteen miles from our place to Woodstock, and for the first three miles there was only a cort-road. We had heard that there was to be a shootingmatch at Woodstock that day. Geese were to be fired at, at 6d a shot. The distairee was only lifteen rods; for any sort of guns that competitors might bring.

Ranse and I, of course, took our guns and Joe Ethridge, a neighbor from over the river, went with us. If we should get to town in time, we meant to try a few chots at the ceese.

We had gone a mile or more, and were passing through a second growth of white birches and some thick clumps of hemlock that were on each side of the road, when Ranse and I heard the sharp squeak of a lie gelog, such as the nnimal often makes in November morn-

ings.

Joe, who was walking a little ahead of the cart, on the lookout for partridges, eried, "Just look at the quill-pigs over there across the hollow !

There was a valley on the west side of the road. Across it, on the mountainside, twenty-five or thirty rods off, the poplars grew thick and tall. The leaves had dropped from their branches, and in the tops of the poplars we saw four hedgehogs gnawing at the bark.

The sun-had just risen, and shone upon them so that we could see the animals very plainly.

"They're fat now." said Joe "They're as good as geese. Let's git em, and take em along in the cart." We did not dare to leave the team in

erond, for our cattle were a yeke of "sparked" 4-year-old steers, not very well broken. Turning them partly round to a tree, Ranse chained them to it with a spare ox-chain time was in th cart, through the staple of the yoke.

That done, we took our guns out of the cart and ran after Joe, across the hollow. He had fired at the hedgehogs before we reached him, and had brought down one great fellow. The others were in plain sight in the bare poplar

Rause and I soon had two more lying at our feet in the dry leaves. But the last one, which Joe now shot, lodged as it fell in the crotch of a limb, where it clung, being still alive.

Just then we heard a tremendous noise, that came from the place where we had hitched the steers. chain was raffling, and we could hear the cuttle thrushing the yoke against the tree. .

"They're breakin' away !" exclaimed Ranse, and he shouted, "Whoa-hush ! When-hush!"

But the noise increased, and we heard one of the steers suddenly bawl out, making a queer guttural sound;

"Something's biting 'cm !" cried Joe. We each of us caught up a hedgehog by the hind legs, and, without stopping

for the one in the tree, ran toward the cart as fast as we could. The steers broke loose and were

wheeling round to run for home with the cart, as we came up through the white birches and caught sight of them. "What's that in the cart?" panted

Tanise. Through the trees I could see something that looked black, as the steers darted away.

We dashed into the road, but were too late to head them off. They had ten or a dozen rods the start, and were going was bumping and rumbling over the frozen ruts, and in it was a block creature that looked as large as a yearling steer. The animal was staggering in his endeavor to keep on his feet as the

constantly in making attempts to jump

"It's a bear !" Joe shouted, "There's

bear in the cart!" We ran on after the cart as nimbly we could. There was quite a long hill to go up; but the eattle got further from us at every loap. I never saw steers run so.

"Must er smelt er ther meat er-the-turkeys !" panted Joe. "An' got—in—the cart. No wonder—the Steers and bear got to the top of

hill a long way ahead of us, and then the cart went rumpling down on the other side. When we reached the top they were

'streaking it," as Joe said, across the sandy flat below us, and the bear was still in the cart. "They'll haul him home!" exclaimed.

Ranse. It seemed curious that the animal did

not spring out but we could see him lurching from side to side and turning round, apparently afraid to jump off the cart.
Our house and barn were in plain

sight from the hill. We had left the great door of the barn open that morning, propped back, so that "Thenty could drive the sheep in toward night. She could shut the barn door, but could not open it.

She and little "Sile" were standing near the well sweep when we reached the top of the hill. They soon heard the cart coming. We saw them turn and look a moment, then they both ran into the house, and in a second mother came to the door.

The steers turned into the yard at full nn. One wheel of the cart bumped over a big stone and struck against post that held the bars, breaking it with crash that we hearl away back where we were coming down the hill.

But the bear still clung to the cart and when mother saw it and its occupant tearing through the yard she ran into the house and shut the door.

The steers, in their blind fright, dashed on toward the barn, going over a pile of stove-wood, smashing the saw-horse, and kno king off the well-curb

The barnyard gate was open. Rush ing into it, they broke with the nigh heel one of the gate-posts short off at

We took the shortest cut across the field, but as I jumped the fence I saw steers and cart go with the speed of a locomotive into the burn at the great They knocked down or jurred down the propagainst the door, and it slammed to after them.

"Now we've got 'uni!' exclaime Ranse; "they're all in there together!" In a pen at the farther end of the barn floor was an old hog with a litter of ten little pigs, and in another temporary pen, in the cattle "tie-up," were other hogs, which we were going to kill in a day or two.

The rest of our furkeys, thirty or mor were shut up in one of the empty bins of the "hay-bay."

We rushed to the barn. I never, in all my life; heard such a noise as there was inside! Boards were being smashed. The old hogs were barking like wild boars, and one of the little pigs was going rock-ok-ok-ok; the turkeys were all flying and fluttering and "quitting" and "veaping."

Mother and Thenty had ventured out pale as ghosts, wanting to know what "for mercy's sake," was the matter.
"Matter enough, I should think!

anid Joe. "Well, we must go in and get 'em apart, somehow !" exclaimed Rause, ex-

citedly. He got an ax, and I pulled open the

small door of the "tie up." I had no sooner got it half open when out ran one of the fatted hogs, followed by one of the pigs. A turkey came flying out over their backs. There was such a dust that we actually couldn't see

"Shut it up !" cried Joe, "or the

bear'll be out in our faces!" Then he and Ranse got their guns eady, and I threw open the great door. All the turkeys came out at once.

As soon as we could see through the dust, we found that one of the steers was unyoked. He had broken through the partition into the turkey-bay. The other steer was threshing about ever the cart tongue, and had knocked down both the pig pens. The little pigs were rushing this way and that, under the cart and all over the barn.

But we could not see the bear any where. We had supposed that he would rush out. Ranse and Jou llad their guns cocked, and I was ready for him with the ax.

"Don't s'pose ho's got out, do ye?"

exclaimed Joe. We ventured into the barn a little and, happening to look up to the roof. I saw his black hide away up on one of the "great beams," where he had

climbed to get out of the scriminge. Thave warse the marks of his will -or one of the posts. When he saw we were looking at him, he sang out at us lustily, and then growled his very sav

"Pil fix him!" muttored Joe, taking nim.

"Oh no, no! Hold! Don't fire! shouted Ranse. "It won't do. You'll have the barn all in a blaze!"

And indeed he would, for everything inside was as dry as tinder. There was hay on one side and straw on the other, mowed up almost to the beams the bear was on.

-Then-we stoned him, and threw sticks as fast as they could loap. The cart of firewood at him. But the creature seemed to be seared. He growled but hugged the beam desperately. There had been such a racket that he was act

ually terrified. Finding there was no probability of cart jounced along, and he turned round his coming down voluntarily, we drove the steers out of the barn and shut up the pigs.

"Now, old fellow, you must take it!" xelaimed Joe.

He took a long pole off the fence, and regan to punch the bear, Ranse and I thuding ready to shoot him if he umped off the beam and came out of he barn.

But he wouldn't leave his beam, Back and forth he sku ked from one end of it to the other, growling and tearing at Jue's pole.

He was a big old fellow but he did not seem to have much fight in him. At length we got so we were not at all afraid of our game. Joe declared he would have him off that beam if he had

to go up and push him off. Ranse ran and got the clothes line. We made a slip noose at one end of it. Joe then set the long ladder against the beam, and, while Ranse pushed the bear on the other side with the pole, he climbed part way up the ladder and flung the noose over the animal's head.

I had hold of the other end of the rope and jerked it tight. The bear reared up on the beam and clawed at the poose, but couldn't get it off...

We all three caught and pulled. He nung on to the beam for dear life, with his nails, and then got his fore paws round it.

"Heave-ho !" Ranse shouted. We surged and jerked, but couldn't start him

The rope soon choked him, however so badly that his tongue stuck out, and he toppled over to the under side of the beau

But he still hung with his paws, and for some time we couldn't break his hold. At last, with a tremendous jerk, we forced him off, and he came down into the middle of the floor with a bump that shook the whole barn. While he was kicking round to get up, Joe struck him on the head with the ax, and killed

It was one of the largest boars that had ever been seen in our neighborhood and weighed as much as our heav iest hog.

We did not go to Woodstock that day, and so lost the shooting-match; but, on the whole, I think we had more sport at

We concluded that the bear had been near the road where we left the steersin one of the hemlock clumps, perhaps and that the smell of the fresh meat had led him to climb into the cart to help himself.

Two or three of the turkeys were enten, but otherwise the load was not injured. - Youth's Companion,

GARFIELD.

Memorial Services in Honor of the Mar--tured President WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. Prior to 10 o'clock this morning admission

to the Capitol was refused to all save members of the two houses of Congress and their emplayes, but at that hour the doors were thrown open to persons holding tickets to the memorial services of the late James A. Garfield and roon the galleries of the House were filled to the atmost capacity. A large majority of the spectators were Indies, who, out of respect to the occasion, had, for the respect to the occasion, had, for the most part, discarded bright colors, and somer back was the prevailing hue. There were no signs of mourning in the hall. A full-length portrait of the date President was hing just back of the chairs of the presiding officers, being itself undraped, the members of the House early in attendance all being arrayed in black. In the lobby, back of the Speaker's deek, the Marine Band was stationed; and at intervals from 10 o'clock until noon discoursed solemn music.

intervals 470m 40 cases and solemn music.

Among the distinguished guest first to arrives were Judge its neroft, cyrns W. Field and Admiral Worden, who took reats directly in front of the Clerk's cest. Among the guest who at an early hour occupied seats upon the floor, were early hour occupied seats upon the floor, were Gen, Schenca and Gova. Hoyt, of Penusylvania, Foster, of Ohio, Hamilton, of Maryland, and Bigelow, of Connecticut. At 11:30 Gens. Sherman, Shoridan, Hancock, Howard and Moiga and Admirals Ammen, Rogers and Rodgers entered, and were usigned scats to the left of the bepeaker's desk, and a few moments later the members of the Diplomatic Corre, in full gradial were using the Corresponding to the Correspo few moments later the members of the Diplo-matic Corps, in full regalis, were ush-red in, headed by the Hawaiian Minister as Dean of the corps. Their brilliant continues of his served to throw into stronger relief the dark attire of the members of Congress, who sat immediately behind-theer. The members of the Supreme Court of the District, headed by Marshal Henry, were the next arrivals. Dr. Illiss was also in attendance. Mrs. Blaine occupied a freet week in the gallery responded for the friends.

frout seat in the gallery reserved for the friends of the President.

At precisely 12 o'clock the House was called to order by Speaker Keifer, and prayer was offered by the Olse plain.

The Speaker then said: "This day has been dedicated by the action of the two houses of dedicated. By the action of the two houses of Congress to services in commemoration of the life and death of James Abram -Gerfield, late Fregatent of the United States. This House is now assembled and ready to perform its part. The resolutions softing apart to day for the memorial services were then read by Clerk Ms-Pherson.

Pherson.

At 12:10 the Senate was announced, and all rose as the Senators, headed by the officers of that body, entered and took their assigned

They were followed by the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, dressed in their robes of office.

Again the assembled multitude arose, as the President of the United States and his Cabinet.

rresident or the United States and his Cabinet were announced. They were accompanied by Senator Sherman and Representative McKin-ley, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangaments. The President took the front seat on the right of the presiding-officer's chair. The orator of the day, Hon. James G. Blaine, was announced at 12:30, and the corresponder they morped by a select review in Case. Blaine, was announced at 12:30, and the corrmontes then opened by a short prayer by Campian Power, of the House, after whice. President Dayis said: "This day is dedicated by
Congress for the memorial services of the late
President of the United States, James A. Garield. I present you Hou, James G. Blaine,
who has been filly chosen as the orator for this
historical occasion."

Mr. Blaine then Yose, and standing at the
Clerk's desk, immediately in front of the two
presiding officers, Proceeded. with great in-

Clerk's dosk, immediately in front of the two presiding officers, proceeded, with great im-pressiveness of manner and clearness of tone, to deliver his enlogy from manuscript. The oration was quite lengthy and worthy of

DENVER Tribune primer : This is Diamond Pin. The Editor won it at a Church Fair. There were Ten Chances at Ten Cents a Chance. The Editor Mortgaged his Paper and Took one Chance. The Pin is Worth seven hundred Dollars. Editors like Diamonds. Sometimes they Wear them in their Shirts, but Generally in their Mind.

FROM an extensive use of St. Jacobs Uil in the editor's family, we are able to speak confidently of its great worth in numerous ailments, and fully recommend it as an

A Nebraska woman couldn't scare a walked off to the woods and died.

THE COW-BOY.

A Chapter on This Interesting Product [Wichita (Kan.) Cor. Chicago Tribuna.]

The cow-boy of the great West is distinct character and type of frontiers man, produced by the Texas cattle trade which began in Kansas soon after the war, with headquarters at Abilene, Kan The trade originated from the necessity of having a good shipping point for cattle near the Missouri river, and at the same time contiguous to unlimited range, and, although since that time, as railways have been built, the cattle trade has shifted over the State, the cowboy, while increasing in numbers, had lost none of that distinctive charge ter and method which has made his name a terror upon the frontier and linked him inseparably with all new cattle towns in the West. His reckless daring and devilted have marked out for himes distinct and startling page in the history of the border. After a new town has got a good fair start and begins the boom, it only needs a cowboy raid to open a first-class and well stocked graveyard. The cowboy has no hopes of heaven or fear of hell.

Yet the real employment of the cow boy is innocent enough, and consists of riding a small, wiry mustang of bucking proclivities, and following an immense herd of cattle over an unlimited range his special duties being to see that none of the cattle stray away, and to steal any stray animals which may be unbranded and brand them with his employer's name. When sober he naturally shuns civilization. He pursues his herds upor the plains of Western Kansas, among the gentle slopes of the Cherokee coun try, in the Indian Territory, along the lonesome deserts of the Panhandle. amid the footbills of Colorado, and in the wilds of New Mexico and Arizona, inured to the saddle, exposed to all kinds of weather, and all sorts of people, from the Greaser to the Anache. To all appearances the cowboy is "the mildestmannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat." But when their pay day comes, and they reach the neares town and imbibe some of their "liquid crime," then stand from under, for then they fight, gamble and shoot at friend

The typical cowboy wears a white ha with a gilt cord and tassel, high topboots, leather pants, a woolen shirt, a coat and no vest. On his heels he wears a pair of jingling Mexican spurs as large around as a teacup. When he feels well (and he always does when full of what he calls "Kansas sheep-dip"), the aver age cowboy is a bad man to handle Armed to the teeth, well mounted, and full of their favorite beverage, the cowboys will dash through the principal streets of a town, yelling like Comanches. This they call "cleaning out a town," After repeating this operation All frontier towns that have ever had any Texas cattle trade have had this same experience. In 1874 the cowboys in large numbers attempted to raid Wichita, and were only driven off by a very determined resistance on the part of our shotgun brigade. For a long time the cowboys held possession of the town of Albilene, Kas., until Wild Bill, the Indian fighter and scout, became Marshal of the town. Wild Bill killed six of the most desperate cowboys of Ab ilene in a single night. Thereafter he was respected and feared by the cowboy element Wild Bill was at last mur. dered by a cowboy, who got the drop on him, and died as he had lived, "with his boots on."

HIGH WATER IN THE MISSISSIPP RIVER.

Mempus March 1. It would require an artist's pen to picture the grandeur of the Mississippl as at its present flood-lide it sweep; with a mighty power down to the Gulf, while its endless current everywhere carries upon its bosom the evidence structive powers. From Cairo to Vicksburg, Biss, there is scarcely anything to be seen but a dreary water waste, extending in many localities filtes miles into the in erfor from either bank, The damage that has been done to farming mated. Thousauds of cattle and other stock have been drowned, and hundreds are now daily dring of starvation. The inhabitants of the bottom lands have been driven from their homes and are now existing the best they may on ridges where hashly-built huis afford them shelter, and where they would soon starve were not food provided. Nover before within the history of the country was there so much suffering experienced by the people of the Mississippi valiey as now, and, what with the rising waters and the increasant rains, the disasters of the future cannot be foretoid.

Masapiras, March 3.

Мемрии, Матсh 3. News reaches here of terrible destruction of property by the breaking of the levee at Carson's Landing, La. A gap of seventy-five feet was first made by the rushing water, and 100 yards of the levee were soon swept away. The yards of the lovee were soon swept away. The noise of the roaring flood awoke the sleeping et zens, who, looking out of their homes, saw the river rapidly spreading, over the country. Without taking time to clothe themselves, the people fled for their lives. Four persons were overwhelmed by the rushing waters and drowned. Their cries for help were heartrending. Many people had narrow eacapes.

By the breaking of the levee a few miles above Greenville, Miss, the whole of Bolivar county, Miss, is hundated. Great loss of property, and worse still, loss of life has rosulted. Rosedale, the county seat of Bolivar county, is more than six feet, under water. Advices from Riverton, Miss., 150

property, and, worse still, loss of life has resulted. Rosedale, the county seat of Bolivar county, is. more than six_feet under water. Advices from Riverton, Miss., 150 miles south of here, report a fearful destruction of property and some loss of life. The stock is all drowned, and thive are no provisions for poor people to subsist on. The village of liverton has been outirely adept says, and the inhabitants are homeless and penulless. Steamboats now ran through the streets at Indian Bay, Arkansas. The water at New Orleans is greatly higher than the average lovel of the city. Arkansas City, Ark., is from six inches to four feet under water. The poor inhabitants depend on Government vations. The damage to the Memphis and Little Ruck road by Boods is estimated at \$550,000. Relugges are flecking to Memphis and lattle free road by floods is esti-meted at \$5:60,000. Beingees are docking to Memphis by hundreds. The Commissioners to distribute rations for Arkansss and Misslestppl are on hand, and supplies have already gone forward to Riverton, Concordia and Belen.

HES ONE OF US.

A prominent Houston journalist, whose article most desirable to have on hand in name we suppress on account of the re-the medicine chest.—Stamford (Ct.) spectability of our paper, was urged by name we suppress on account of the rehis friends to get vaccinated. He con-

or fifteen cooktails, the same number of sour toddies, and a few glasses of beer." You will have to stop that," responded the doctor. "Then I'd rather take the small-pox," responded the journalist,-Texas Siftings.

SOME MORE OF THEM.

A Justice of the Pence, who was one day walking out for his health, discovered a Robber in the act of going through a Peasant. Instead of flying with all speed, the Robber boldly stood his ground and called out .

"Your Henor, I desire to bring suit against this Peasant for money long due

"I owe him nothing-I never even saw him before !" shouted the Victim. "That may all be," replied the Jusice, as he slowly tickled his ear, "but Law is Law. The Robber being the Plaintiff in this case it is my duty to decide in his favor without going into particulars to discover who is the Robber and who the Victim. You are both lucky in having selected me to decide this matter. Legal fees, \$4, of which the county gets what I happen to lose out of my vest pocket."

Moral: Always be the Robber instead of the Victim.

A Saloon-Keeper, having given a ball in his Hall, was presently hauled before the court for having kept his doors open and sold Intoxicating Beverages after the Hour prescribed by Law.

"Here are six Witnesses who Swear that your doors were open," said his Honor to the Defendant

"But a plain Tale shall knock them higher than a Kite," replied the Accased. "Know ye, oh, wise Caliph, that I have no doors at all to my Saloon, but customers come and go by Way of the Chimney." "But they swear that you sold whisky

nd beer." "So they do, but they tasted not.

They only saw with their eyes, and has this court any proof that they are not color-blind?' "The point is well taken and the

Accused is honorably discharged," said his Honor. "This court further desires to warn the public that, while six Witnesses can be easily mistaken, a Saloontecper is always correct.

Moral : Don't be afraid of the police. -Detroit Free Press.

A RAILROAD OFFICIAL INTER-Not every one so cheerfully communicates Not every one so cheerfully communicates his knowledge and opinions as recently did E. L. Loweree, Esq., cashier of the Cincinnati Southern railway, that splendid outlet to the South from the Ohio. Our representative waited upon Mr. Loweree, and in reply to certain questions the latter gentleman observed: I was suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism in my right foot; it was in a terrible condition; the oam was almost intolocule; our family Our repseveral times, and before the stampeded pain was almost intolorable; our family physician waited on no without success; 1 physician waited on no without success; 1 sent for another well-known M. D., but away and are seldom, if ever, captured. sent for another well-known M. D., buteven the twain could do nothing for mie; I.
could not get down here to the office to attend to my duties; in fact, I could not put
my foot under me at all; and after nine
weeks' suffering I began to grow despento.
My friend (whom; of course, you know, for
he is known by everybody), Mr. Stacey Hill,
of the Mt. Auburn Inclined Plane Railroad
Co., called to see me; he spoke very highly,
of St. Jacobs Oil, and recommended the
remedy to me in glowing terms. I laughed
at the idea of using a proprietary medicine,
and yet the party recommending it (Mr.
Stacey Hill, remember), being a man of
sound judgment, set me to thinking the
matter over. The next day, when the physicians called, I dismissed them, and said to
myself, that I would let nature take its
course. That resolution lasted just a day.
On the following morning I, in a fit of despenation, sent a servant for a bottle of St.
Jacobs Oil. I applied that wonderful remedy, and it penetrated me so that I thought
my footwas about to fall off, but it did not;
in fact it did just the opposite. The next
morning the pain had entirely left my foot,
the swelling was reduced, and really the
appearance was so different from the day
before that it actually supprised me. I apappearance was so different from the day before that it actually surprised me. I ap-plied more of the St. Jacobs Oil, and that afternoon I walked down to the office, and was able to attend to my duties and get-around as well as any one. Let me say for St. Jacobs Oil that it beats railroad:

> Enquirer. QUININE'S LATEST RIVAL. The last new thing in the way of a rival to quinine comes from Spain. To the land that the Countess del Cinchoa was the first to import the famous Peruvian bark, we are indebted for the new product, which is simply spiders' webs ashed dried and ground to powder. These are reported to possess many of the valuable properties of quinine. Dr.

Olive, after observing 119 cases, comes to the following conclusions: 1. Spider's web taken in powder cures malarial fevers when they are of the

daily or tierce character. 2. Given in a doses of two grains to idults, and one grain to children, it curbs an ordinary-fever after the second

attack. 3. Its action is not so rapid as that of sulpliate of quinine, and for this reason, until better informed, it should not be amployed in the case of pernicious intermittent fever.

4. The powder having no tasto is more easily taken than quimme. 5. The use of the remedy is an insur-

ance against relapses, better than could be inferred from the indications Unfortunately the doctor does not

state whether the webs of all classes of

This talk about laws against railroad-

spiders are officacious .- Oil and Drug News. FREE PASSES --- A GOOD STORY

free passes, and the probability of any such law being enforced, reminds me of the time when Florida was a Territory, and society there somewhat in a "crude state. An attempt was made to suppress gambling in Tallahassee, and 'true bills" were found by the Grand Jury against fifty or sixty persons, including some of the most prominent sented to do this if they would pay the citizens of that place. The case came tramp by pointing an unloaded gun at doctor, to which they assented. Just as to trial, and the first witness was called him, but when she shouldered aims and the doctor was about to scratch his arm, upon to say who he saw, on a certain brought the stock down on his head he he drew back and asked: "Will it in- night, occupied as charged in the interfere with my drinking?" "How dictment, "Well," said he, "I saw

much do you usually drink each day?" Messrs. Jones, Smith and others," nam-"If I can get them I usually absorb ten ing quite a number. "Did you see any one else?" said the Judge, "Yes, sir, "Who ?" "The Prosecuting Attorney." "Any one else?" "Yes, sir." "State who," "Your Honor." - New York Sun.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Michigan assembled in

the Capitol, at Lansing, in accordance with the

proclamation of the Governor, at noon of Thursday, Feb. 29. The Senate was called to order by Secretary Hoskins. Lieut, Gov. Creby made an address to the Senate. After referring to the business for which they were assemble be congratulated the Senators that "wellve in a be congratulated the Senators that "wellva in a country when he assessin's pant or all destroy and which is not dependent for its existence or peace upon the life of any individual, however illustrious." A graceful allusion was made to the intensity of the late John J. Bagley; his services to the State were adminingly epopulated and his genial qualities duly commemorated. Allusion was also made to the earth of Representative Frank Kendrick, of Lapeer, State Land Commissioner Haviland and W. S. George State Printer. Gov. Chooly closed with a recommendation for Hillgence in completing the work to be laid before the Senate. Charles C. Hopkins tendered his resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Senate, and William A. Smith, of Grand Rapids, was appointed to fill the vacancy. A concurrent resolution for A Smith, of Grand Rapidle, was appointed to fill the vacancy. A concurrent resolution for the appointment of Allen Shattuck as Assistant Postmaster was adopted. Oscar F. Morse was appointed Chief Engrossing and Earolling Clerk in the place of D. E. Grossbeck, resigned; and W. M. Seudder, of Barry, was appointed assistant, thus filling the place made vacant by the pronoution of Mr. Morse. All the committees, standing and green the House to order, and appointed the following messengers to fill vacancies; Charles H. Alvord, E. J. Andrews, Egbert Van Buren and Joseph Edwin Greusel; as assistant janitors, Alvord, E. J. Andrews, Egbert Van Buren andJoseph Edwin Greusel; as assistant fanitors,
William H. Dunn and Samuel Moore,
Gerk to the Sanate Committee on Municipal Corporations, Hugh O'Connor,
in place of J. V. D. Wilcox, resigned.
An informal discussion of the question of relief took place in the House The two houses
assembled in joint convention at 3 o'clock p.
m. The Governor, escorted by the State officers and the members of the Tax Commission,
appeared. The Senators and Representatives
arose at the tap of Gov. Crosby's gavel, and at
a similar signal the assemblinge was "seg-tad.
The Governor then read his message at length.
The Lernislature settled down to work in earn.

The Legislature settled down to work in carr est on the second day of the session. In the Senate the Tax bill, the first measure to be disposed of, was referred to a special committee: In the House the bill was taken up in commit-tee of the whole, the first twenty sections read and passed substantially without amendments. ession on the 25th. Senator Welch introduced bill to redistrict the State into eleven Con a bill to redistrict the State into eleven Congressional districts. The Senate committee agreed upon the First and Second districts, which was to leave them as they are now, and it is confidently expected that the Upper Peninsula will constitute one district. Senator Winsor's bill for relieving the fire sufferers appropriates, from the State treasury \$245,500 in the year 1892 and \$149,000 in 1883 to meet the same. In the House the whole day was spent on the Tax bill. A number of petitions, representing about 1,000 signers, were presented, asking that church property-be not exempted from taxation:

The following, introduced by J. E. White was adopted unanimously by the House on the 27th ult.: "Wifereas, There has grown up in some of the Territories of the Union a soin some of the Territories of the Imon a so-called system of "elligion suvversive of the fundamental principles of our republican form of Government, destructive to the morals of the people, and repugnant to the enlightened moral sense of the age; therefore, Resolved, The Senate concurring, That it is the sense of this Legislature that this system, which is but a clock under which the crossext crimes are committed, the most wholesome laws openly violated, and polygamy unblush-nigly practiced, while the perpetrators go un-visipped of justice, should be summarily closely sent and this reproach to the civil sain of the age, which no other due to with and this reproach to civil-astion of the age, which no other civil-zed nation on the face of the globe world followed. Leave a That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, respectively to the following toward the accomplishment of this end. The House fit is the first of the fit of the fit of the following to the following the senators and they are hereby, respectively to the fit of th neuts were made.
The Senate, at its session on the 28th ult

passed the bill appropriating \$8,500 for the Asylum for the Blind. A concurrent resolution passed the House relative to polygamy. A very spirited debate took place in the House on the motion to strike out the clause in the Tax bill exempting church property. Measrs Bloom G. W. Hopkins and Earle supported the me tion to sir-ke out. The motion failed by large majority. The Senate, at its session on the 1st inst. passed the bill appropriating \$265,000 for rolief of the fire-sufferors, \$15,000 of which is to

the for the ine-suiterors, \$19,000. Or when a re-rebuild school houses burned in the great fires. The House finished the Tax bill in committee of the whole and referred it back to the Commis-sion, with instructions amond section 12 so as-tor, quire tax-payors to make a statement un-der oath to assessors of personal property for taxation,
The Senate Committee on Apportionment on

District—Wayne county. Second—Washtenaw, Monroe, Lenawee, Hillsdale. Third—Jackson, District—Wayne county. Second—Washtensw, Monröp, Lenawes, Hillsdalo, Third—Jackson, Branch, Caffoun, Eaton, Parry, Four-in-Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, Van Buren, Case, Berrien, Fitth—Allegan, Ottawa, Keut, Ionia. Sixth—Oakland, Livingston, Ingham, Shiawassee, Chinton, Seventh—Huron, Sanilac, Lapeer, Sc. Clair, Macomb. Eighth—Saginaw, Genosee, Gratiot. Montcalim, Ninth—Tuscola, Bay, Midisid, Isabella, Claro, Gladwin, Joseo, Ogenaw, Roscommon, Missaukee, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency, Okego, Fresque Isle, Chebovgan, Emmet. Tonth—Minskegon, Newaygo, Mecasta, Oscoda, Lake, Oceana, Máson, Manistec, Wexford, Grand Traverad, Leelamaw, Antrim, Charlevoix, Manistrou. Eleventh—The Upper Pennisula. The bill was at once referred to the committee of the whole. In the House the Tax Commission having concurred in all the principal amendments to the made under oith to assessors, reported the bill back to the House, when it was placed on the order of third reading, and, under the provious question, was passed by a vote of S0 to 15. The bill as passed is, in all important points, substantially as reported first by the commission. Memortal services were held inthe afternoon in Representatives Hall in honor of the late Frank Kondrick, a member of the House from Lapeer county, who died during the recess. Speeches were, made by Representatives Ball, Copely, Cartridge, Cutcheon, Anstin and others. The gallery and floor were crowded with spectators.

RAPIER AND SHILLALAIL. A Frenchman had some words with an

the latter, of course, had the choice of Without hesitation he chose weapons. shillalahs at two paces. "An' what did he say to that?" "He said, 'By gar, what weapon is zo rapeer,' An' I says; said I, 'Very

Irishman in Paris and challenged him;

well. Mossoo, bring on yer rapeer an' I'll sthick to me shillalah "' "Au' ye licked him?" "Faith an' I did; an' his mawther's plasterin' up his durty head in the Rue de la Murphy, down yonder by the Boy

do Mahogany, at this minit!" The way of publishing a work in ancient Rome was this: The author placed a copy of it in the hands of transcripors, called librarii, who wrote out the required number of copies. These transcribers, who are equivalent to modern printers, passed the copies over to certain artists, called libraraioli, who ornamented them with fanciful titles margins and terminations.

PLEASANTRIES.

PAMPHLETS are hard to dispose of, but ooks are bound to sell.

When a couple make up their minds to get married it may be called a tie

SIR WALTER RALLICH made his way to fortune and fame by politeness. He

THE difference between a druggist nd a farm laborer is that one is a pharmacist and the other a farm as-

sistant.

shot as a mark of affection by his brother." Tuy ica desler's little venture : " You may talk about fine buildings, but it's

the ice-house that takes the cake."-Courier-Journal. THERE is a story told of a flue old Cornish Squire who only drank brandy

on two occasions when he had goose for dinner and when he had not. JUDGING from the large number of young physicians being ground out by

POLICEMAN, to group of small boys-Come, now, move on, there's nothing the matter here." Sarcastic boy-"Of

wouldn't be here.' Sam the leader of the train robbers as he boarded the Pullman car; "Don't disturb the passengers, but seize the porter. He's got all the money in tho

to brag. - Boston Post.

you have—that a tramp who claims he as a good trade, but can get no work at it, in the winter is a brickmaker and

outside of the family for the last five vears .- Harvar I Lampoon. BRIDGET (looking over the mantel-

He came home the other night in a out. "What expuse have you to offer." said his better half, "for coming home in such a beery condition?" "None, my dear," was his answer, "'cept 'twas

tion called at a music store and inquired: "Have you the notes of a piece alled the 'Song of Solomon?'" adding Our pastor referred to it yesterday as an exquisite gem, and my wife would like to learn to play it."

A House painter who is at work on a scuffolding three stories from the ground falls from it upon the sidewalk, where he lies limp and apparently lifeless. A crowd of benevolent folk surround him and labor with him till his onlse returns and evelids begin to flutter, when a Good Samaritan places a glass of water to his lips. The sufferer (feebly)-"How many stories has a fellow got to the 2d inst reported a bill dividing the State fall in this ward before he gets brandy,

MAN'S A FOOL. settled as a rule. Man's a fool. When it's cold he wants it hot. When it's hot he wants it cold, Ever grumbling at his lot,

Man's a fool.

No'er content with what he's got, Always wanting what he's not, You may take it as a rule,

HOW TO MEASURE AN ACRE. An exact acre can be found by the ollowing table of distances:

968 yards long contains one acre. A plot of ground ten yards wide by 484 ards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 228 feet long by 198 eet wide contains one acre. A plot of ground 440 feet long by

A plot of ground 240 feet long by 181;

ieet wide contains one acre. One acre contains 160 sonere rods 4,840 square yards, or 43,500 square feet.

THERE is a wealthy brewer in Montreal who built a church and inscribed he? I nevare hear of him. I vill have on it: "This church was erected by Thomas Molson, at his sole expense. Hebrews, xx, chapter." Some of the McGill College wags got a ladder one night and altered the inscription so as to make it read : "This church was built by Thomas Molson at his soul's expense. He brews (double) XX '

> York have planted 77,667,000 young fish and 595,156 mature fish in the lakes and streams of that State during the past ten years. There is good fishing in many thev were restocked.

is but \$1 per day, but the position has its compensations, for each member is allowed a newspaper.

vote. - Somerville Journal. was not one of the Elizabethan ruffs.

IRISH epitaph: "Erected to the nemory of John Phillips, accidentally

our medical colleges, we can no longer sing, "This world is but an M. D.

course there isn't. If there was you

crowd by this time!" THE most horrible case of insanity in the Massachusetts Asylum is that of a man who imagines he is a Chicagoan. He gets up in the middle of the night

NEVER despair. Many a boy who goes around with a yellow patch on his blue pantaloons may some day write a volume of poetry in blue and gold or have a silver plate on his door. Dm you ever notice the fact-of course

in the summer a lumberman or an ice sawyor? Miss HENRIETTA DEWCOME-In answer to your question about "unkissed kisses," we may say that we are prepared to unkiss any kisses we may have kissed

icee)-"What's thim, marm?" Mrs. Dotonart — "Those are cherubs, Bridget." Bridget—"Cheerups, is it? Mary Ann says as how they was bats, and I says twins, barrin' the wings."

a very muggy day.". A MEMBER of a fashionable congrega-

into Congressional districts, as follows: First | durn ye?"—Paris paper.

12.5

A plot of ground five yards wide by

A plot of ground forty yards wide by 121 yards long contains one acre.

ninety-nine feet-wide contains one acre A plot of ground 110 feet wide by 360 feet long contains one acre,

One rod contains 80.25 square yards, 272.25 square feet.

THE Fish Commissioners of New waters now where there was none before

THE Salary of Rhode Island legislators

-It is reported that a trace has been found that will lead to the discovery of the stolen

body of the Earl of Crawford In a collision with an English steamer on the Black sea the Russian steamer Vesta was

sunk, and all on board perished. -The Austrian army encountered the Herzegovinian rebels, 1,000 strong, and after a nino-hours' battle defeated them, with a heavy loss to the latter. The Austrian loss was very

-Small,

—The military element at Alexandrie, Egypt,
reigns suprome. Its chieftain is Gen. Charles
P. Stone, who will be remembered as the blundeter of Ball's Bluff in the American civil war, now a Pasha under the Khedive.

-A St. Petersburg dispatch says that ten prisoners, including one woman, have been sentenced to death. The remainder of the twenty-one will be sentenced to various terms of penal servitude.

In the British House of Commons a lution declaring void the election of Davitt has passed by 208 to 20. Cowan gave notice that he would move an address to the Queen for a

free pardon for Davitt. The Austrians lost 200 men in an unsuccessful attempt to force the Herzegovinians from

-Mr. Bradlaugh has been re-elected member of Parliament from Northampton, receiving 8,798 votes against 8,687 cast for his opponent. Mr. Corbett.

Another attempt has been made upon the life of England's Queen. Her Majesty had just entered her carriage at the Windsor railway station, on her way to Windsor Castle, when a man raised a pistol and fired directly at her. Fortunately his aim was bad, and the Queen escaped unburt. The would-be assassin was rediately captured, and it was only with great difficulty that he was rescued from the hands of the people. He gave his name as Roderick McLean, aged 27, occupation grocer's clerk, and a native of Southsea. McLean sava hunger incited him to the deed. The doctors pronounce him sane.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTIAL. -Menken Bros., of Memphis, Tenn., dry-

goods merchants, have failed. Liabilities, \$500,000; assets said to be as much. -The latest official estimate of the whea crop of the United States for 1880 was 498. bushels. The latest official estimate

for 1881 is 380, 280, 690 bushels. The decrease is, in round numbers, 118,270,000 bushels, or one-quarter less, notwithstanding an increased home demand from growth of population of -The following is the regular monthly debt

statement, issued on the 1st inst :-	Tire-mail: mail: m
	123,473,900
Extended 6's	401.50 ,900
Four and one-half per cent, bonds	203,000,000
Four per cents, extended	738,801,350
Refunding certificates	546.450
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total interest-hearing debt \$.534.325.630
Matured debt \$ 10,037,925	1 7 7
Legal tenders 340,740,8.1	
Cartificates of deposit 11,550,030	
Gold and silver certifi-	
cates	
Fractional currency 7,065,877	

439,219,363

73,862,600

.\$. 252,617,648

64,623,519 646,235 68,465,977

14,841,656

655, 198

\$1,742,729,369 9,783,511 97,869,442

Available assets

Total without interest.

Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest parable in lawful money, principal outstanding.
Interest accrued and not yet paid.
Interest paid by United States.
Interest repaid by Combanies interest repaid by companies— transportation service. cash payments of a per com. of net

of interest paid by the United 37,900,121 TERSONAL.

-Robert H. Prnyn, a bank President at Albany, Minister to Japan under President Lin--Msj. Thomas W. Walker, a prominent New

Jersey lawyer, was cowhided at Vineland by a woman who accused him of insulting her younger sister. -Gen. Grant bought 1,300 shares of Louis ville and Nashville railway stock when it was in the neighborhood of 100, and is now a very sick man since the stock has declined to 67.

by the mob or in sympathy with it. The refuception in this country, and are tager to find

-Secretary Lincoln has ordered the dispate of 100,000 rations from St. Louis to the sufferers by overflowed rivers in Atkansas and Alis-

The first through car of freight from San Francisco lo New Orleans made the distance in fourteen and one-half days, and the rate was

\$1.42 per 100 pounds.

-Mrs. Scoville has written a characteristic letter to the United States Senate, Protesting against the confirmation of Roscoe Conkling as an Associate Justice, on the ground that of all others he should be punished with the excera-

tion of his countrymen for the untold humilia-tion they have suffered.

--Before the House Military Committee Gens. Sherman, Sheridan and Hancock gave their opinions on the several army bills flow before Congress. They all favored compulsory retirement, and deprecated the stagnation caused by the cessation of promotion of the

used by the cessation of promotion of the least sign of pain in my arm since. Could I but rid the West of train robbers as fast as St. Jacobs Olican knock the rheumatism,

—A Port au Prince, (W.I.) dispatch states that trivel on the U. P. would be safe."—Cinlower grades of officers. small-pox is raging there so severely that

schools and churches have been closed. There wore 197 deaths in four days.

FIRES AND CASUALTIES. —In a needle factory at Newark, N. J., a 12-year-old boy was literally cut in two by a wire which coiled around him.

-Ten stores were swept away by fire at Conway, Ark., involving a loss of over \$100,000. -A five-story brick building, street, St. Louis, occupied by Kroft, Holmes & Co., wholesale grocers, fell in with a crash

-The grocery store of Solomon Brothers, at Savannan, Ga., valued at \$90,000, was burned. -By an explosion in a coal mine in Styria, Austria, 150 persons were killed

The dry-goods establishment of E. Malley at New Haven, valued at \$100,000, was wept away by fire. Two employes of a torpedo company at Bolivar, N. Y., were killed by the explosion of

a can of nitro-glycerine at the very threshold of a magazine containing several tons of the article.
—A break in the Mississippi levec near Concordia, La., caused a great rush of the waters, sweeping everything before them and drowning

—A Gloucestor (Mag.) dispitch says the substraint the four dishifter schooners makes twenty-two widows and sixty-two orphans.

-In addition to the floods and consequent loss of life and destruction of property on the Lower Mississippi, comes the news that Vermont and Massachusetts have suffered severely railroad accidents have occurred, the result ofwash-outs, and the record of disaster is a long

-A Parkersburg, (W.Va.) dispatch states that the west-bound passenger train on the Balti-mere and Ohio railroad ran off the track and into a store, which, with the train, took fire, The sleeper escaped. The engineer and fireman were killed.

CRUMES AND CRIMINALS.

—Elijah and Floyd Smith, cousins, engaged in a desperate and fatal fight near Abingdon, Va., both men being killed by the same re-The authorities at East Hampton, Mass.,

held two seminary students in \$1,000 each for kidnapping a Freshman, two others in the same sum for hazing, and twenty more in \$100 each

-D. G. Murphy, a prominent San Francisco attorney, was fatally shot in court by a police-man whom he abused.

-The depot express officer in Lims, Ohio, was robbed of a package of \$7,800 belonging to the Lake Eric and Western railway.

-Twenty additional indictments against the star-route conspirators have been returned by the Washington Grand Jury, making-thirty-two

-One of the most horrible outrages on record was perpetrated-by unknown flends at a school-house near Salem, Adams county, Ind. The teacher, Emma Numbers, a beautiful girl of high character, was found by her pupils ly ing dead on the floor, one arm cut off, her tongue torn out, and her neck pinned to the door by a large dirk. Her body bore traces of violation by a gang of villains. The adjacent ection of Ohio contains a huge forest, which has long been a rendezvous for desperate characters.

redo to New Orleans to see the Mardi-Gras parades were robbed of \$3,000 worth of diamonds and watches by a Roston thief named Charles Donnelly. 1,408,663 10,037,925

-Charles Fry, a powerful mulatto, confined in jail at Georgetown, Ohio, broke the furnibure in his cell and made a murderous assault when a son of the la shot the desperado dead.

A Detective's Story.

Our readers were no doubt nearly all apprized of the robbery of a U. P. train last summer and the capture of the band by our heroic, efficient and astute detective officer, Mr. Steve Mead; how, ofter the first robbery had been committed, Mr. Mead joined the robbing band and effected the capture and subsequent imprisonment of that despente crowd. Mr. Mead yesterday regaled us with an account of the leader of the band, who was captured a short time ago. The story is as follows:

story is as follows:

"After having jugged the gang, I was called East, and had to forego for the time the pleasure of handing their leader over to justice.—I knew that he had fled to Califorh, is dead.

Maj. Thomas W. Walker, a prominent Now justice.—I knew that he had fled to Culifornia, and there I was forced to leave him and who accused him of insulting her another case in San Francisco, I received a note one day in my hotel, in which the writer requested me to call at a certain place and heart of look has declined to 67.

A Belgian who landed at Castle Garden a pair of horns an inch lobg profunding

sick man since the stock has declined to tr.

A Belgian who landed at Casetle Garden has a pair of horns at inch long protending from his forehead, and seems proud of his perculairty.

Bishop Lynch, the Roman Catholic prelate of Charleston, S. C., died last work, aged 65. Mme. Ermina Ruderadorff, the Russian prints donna, who came to this country in 1871; died in Boston, aged 60.

—The widow of Daniel Webster died the other and the furtive glances he shot at the other and the furtive glances he shot at the other day at New Rochelle, N. Y. Sha was 35 years old.

—Er Minister Fairchild called on Mrs. Gardial Cieveland to convey a verbal message of condolence from the Queen of Spain. The between the New York State Seants.

—Banca, pemocrat, has been chosen as the sincesses of the late Wester Wagner in the New York State Seants.

—The Legislature of Utah has adopted a memorial protecting against the pending bill in Congress to suppress plural marriages. The memorial denies at great length; everything charged against the Mornons, and accusa the representatives of the Federal Government in Utah of every species of woon-doine possible to officers or men.

—The Russian Jewa recently arrived at Edia adopta, in retailing the story of their percentations. The length of the the control of the protections of the Protection of the mastery. My right arm was landed the time from theumatism and that made to make the time from theumatism and that made to make the proposed by their percentages, at its stad, wor much; the Russian special from that the local atthorities were either overweably the mode or in ampontal with it. The real control of the struggle lasted much longer from the struggle of the proposed of Guitanta as son as he completes the recent by the mode or in ampontal with it. The real control of the proposed of Guitanta as son as he complete the first of the proposed of Guitanta and the man of the struggle lasted much longer of the master of the struggle of the frame of the first of the first of the first of the first

bers. "Had the struggle lasted much longer. "Had the struggle lasted much longer without giving me a chance to get my billy he would have overcome me, owing to the weakness of my rheumatic arm; but the rheumatism and a struggle for life never caught me together again. I got rid of the robber and the rheumatism together. The next day, while reading an account of the struggle in the San Emucisco Call, I noticed an advertisement of St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy, and I immediately and sensibly purchased a bottle of that peerless medicine. I had tried so niany different liniments and sc-called remedies before I tried St. Jacobs Oil, and found them all useless, that I am warmated in calling that medicine St. Jacobs Oif, and found them all useless, that I am warranted in calling that medicino peerless. The way in which St. Jacobs Oil knocks the rheumatism is astounding. I had not used it more than a day before I noticed a remarkable change in my arm, and after a week I felt as though it would be a delight to meet with another adventure just to have a chance to wield it. In less than twelve days' time my rheumatism had disproperated a complete and permanent our appeared, a complete and permanent ourse being the result of using St. Jacobs Oil, and I can truly say that I have never felt the

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the House of Representatives, on I'cb. 25, Mr. Henderson asked unanimous consent to refer to the Committee on Military Affairs the Senate bill retiring Gen. Grant, but Mr. Springer objected. A resolution was passed to form a select committee of unte to consider all questions relating to woman's rights. Mr. Stophens reported a bill authorizing the coinage of silver dollars and Tractions thereof of the metric system. Mr. Grout reported a bill to establish the Territory of Morth Datots. When in-committee of the whole on the Postofitee Appropriation bill, Mr. Springer caused the passage of an anneudment that all grees produces on official business shall be Gansmitted in penalty cryslopes. The committee rose and reported the bill to the House. The amendment authorizing the Postmaster-General, in case of the sub-letting of a mail contract, to arrange with the sub-contractor, was agreed to. The bill then passed. There was no session of the Senate. Senate bill retiring Gen. Grant, but Mr. Spring-

Mr. Windom reported a resolution to the Senate, on the 28th ult., instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to report on the alleged abstraction of important papers from alleged abstraction of important papers from the office of the Secretary of State, as also upon the charges that our representatives in Errance and Peru had been concerned in contracts with-those-Chyaraments, or, whether other officials had been so involved. Mr. Vest introduced, a hill, for a public building at Hannibal, and Mrs. Ingails presented an actauthorizing the President to appoint Affred Pleasonton, a brevet Major General and Pace this name on the retired list. The Post-office Appropriation, full, was passed. The Chinese innugration bill was taken up. While Mr. Miller was airing the view four members. Omness immigration bin was taken up. White Mr. Miller was airing his views four members of the Chinese Legation appeared in the galery, but retired as soon as they learned what subject was under discussion. The hominations of Messra. Conkling and Sargent were reported favorably to the Senate, in Occasion was an auditorial of the Senate. gett were reported invorsoly to the heart executive session, and went over to the next executive session, under the rule. In dibson-introduced a joint resolution for a committee of sixteen to attend the anniversary of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi river. Bills were passed authorizing the bringing of

Bila were passed authorizing the bringing of: the Mississippi at Keithsburg, Ilt., and appropriating \$100,000 to continue work on the harbor of Gaveston. Three reports were submitted in regard to the Utah contested election, the majority favoring the rejection of both Campbell and Camoun. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Millary Academy. Appropriation bill, which was passed. Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to organize the National Labor League Railway Company of America, to run-from New York to Council Bluffs, with a capital of \$40,000,000.

'Mr. Vost offered a bill in the Senate, on the lst inst., to prohibit the issue of notes by the national banks organized or reorganized after July 1. The resolutions for an investigation

national lights organized or reorganized after July 1. The resolutions for an investigation module-Chili-Penrusan imbrogito, after being meended to include any promise of intervention by officials of the United States, were passed. Mr. Voorhees made a long speech upon the necessity of better accommodations for the Congressional library. The Chineae bill was taken up, and Mr. Hear spoke against the measures. Mr. Kellogg introduced a resolution for an appropriation sufficient, when combined with local revenues, to give all children in the States and Territories a good common-sensol education. Mr. Melloll presented resolutions of the fown Legislature asking the amendment of the part have to prevent unjust exactions. In the House, a bill to make Depret a port of delivery was passed. Bills were reported favorably to step the coloage of trade dollars and exchange those now out for standard silver pieces; to adopt a meter to measure the quantity and temperature of distilled and malt liquors; to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplinings the milita; for the distribution of pure vaccine virus, and for the contested Education. A resolution was adopted that the Secretary of the litter is examine and report upon the bill to create a sinking fund for the Stork City and Pacific road. The Indian Appropriation bill, covering \$4,920,203, was perfected and passed.

Mr. Platt made a favorable report to the Sen-

te, on the 2d inst. on the bill to regulate practice in patent cases. Mr. Gorman offered a esolution directing the Postmaster General to resolution directing to grantaness content to transmit a statement of the cost of fast mails and a list of railroad companies. Which performed the services. Mr. Vanico offered a resolution, which was had the total to Sixth District of North Carolina the cost. the Sicth Instruct of North Carolina the east of collecting internal revenue was 60 per cent. greater than in any other district in the United States, and asking for a committee of three to investigate charges against the chicials. Mr. Conger made a favorable report on the House bill to better the life-saving solvice, with amendings a providing for pensions for widows and colliders of seepers lesing their lives. Messus, Farley and Hoar de-lated the Clinese. Immigration bill, when the Senate went into executive session. Rosec.e. Conkling was contirmed as Associate Justice by 39 years the Clinese Immigration vill, when the Senate wont into executive session. Rose to Coulding was confirmed as Associato Justice by 39 years to 12 nays, among the latter being Hoar, Daves, Morrill and Hawley. The other eight voting against confirmation were Democrate. The momination of Asron A Sargent to be Minister to Germany was approved without division. In the House, the Origon contested elegien case of McDowell vs. George was dismissed. Debate on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which sets aside \$1,195,534 took a wide range, and resulted only in citilining party action in the future. The Senate amendments to the Post-Route bill were concurred in.

Mr. Bulker tresented a memorial in the Senate amendments a memorial in the Senate was consumed as the senate amendments to the Post-Route bill were concurred in.

Mr. Platt made a favorable report to the Sen

dinn Appropriation bill, was perfected and passed.

Mr. Butler presented a memorial in the Senate, on the 3d, from citizens of South Carolina

of Guiteau as soon as he completes the record and files the bill of exceptions. He believed that Mr. Reed would also withdraw, and that John W. Guiteau and the prisoner were trying. o scenre the services of Gen. B. F. Butler to

argue the bill. President Arthur has nominated John M. Wilson, of Ohio, as Cousul to Bremen.

-Mrs. Garneld sont a message of congratulation to Queen Victoria.

—At Stone Station, a village near Ringeville, Ind., a boiler explosion at a saw-mill caused the death of six men and the wounding of several others. The bodies of the victims were

shockingly mut lated. -At Memphis ex Gov. R. J. Morgan made a street assault on Col. Nichols, of the Avalanches knocking him to the ground with a cane. They

wore separated by friends.

—R: G. Dun & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, report 137 failures for the week ending

Decided steps ought to be taken to cure Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. This valuable medicino is indorsed by the physicians and you can

OUR GRANDMOTHERS

ht their daughters that "a stitch inine." A pill in time saves not on a fallones an incalculable amount of taves nine. A pull in time saves not only nine fut of the saves not only ning is well. An occasional dose of Dr. Piezoe's "Pellets" (Little Sugar-caated Pills), to cleanse the stomach and bowels, not only prevents disease but often breaks up suddon attacks when taken in time. By druggists.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S hatred of sham was shown when he once went to Springfield, Mass., to speak in the height of a total abstinence movement, and, being invited to take a "a glass of water" be fore going on the platform, paused after the first swallow, and, looking the committeeman squarely in the face, said : "It's good stuff! Where can I get a barrel of it?".

Dn. Prênce's "Favorite Prescription" per feetly and permanently cures those diseases peculiar to females. It is tonic and nervine, effectually allaying and curing those sickening sensations that affect the stomach and heavy through: reliex action. The backache, and dragging down sensations all disappear under the strengthening effects of this great rectorative. By druggists.

VERY kind drug clerk to little girl-"Now be sure to tell your papa to take this medicine according to the directions on the bottle; an overdose might affect his brain." Little girl-"Oh, I guess there's no danger of that, for I've heard mamma tell him lots of times he never had any brains."

Fon weak lungs, spitting of blood, weak tomach, night sweats and the early steges of Jonaumption, "Golden Medical Discovery," is pecific. By druggists.

STEEP FOR CHILDREN

There is, no danger that children can leep too much. The old proverb Who sleeps, eats," is illustrated in hose little ones who sleep most. Wakeful children are always peevish, irritable and lean. If they can be induced to sleep abundantly they are quite likely to become good-natured and plump, Their sleep should be as much during the hours of darkness as possible, and therefore it is better that they should go to bed before sunset to have their sleep out, than to sleep long after sunrise in the morning. It is well to let any healthful, growing child or young person sleep until he wakes him self, and then give him such a variety

and amount of out-door exercise as shall make him glad when bedtime returns.

Spring Fever.

Persons should not think lightly of that feeling of extreme debility so coimnon in the spring of the year. It is often the forenamer of a year of ill health. It renders the system very susceptible to disease, and is caused by the blood being filled with poisonous humors. The blood, by all means, should be lept healthy; otherwise its power to assimilate nutritious food-becomes impaired, and dysapepsia, liver-complaint, headache, nervous debility, extreme languor, weak kidneys, want of physical and mental endurance and general prostration is the result. Susce prevention is before than cure, don't wait for the final result of spring-time in disposition, when the first symptoms of languor are manifested, but begin using Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparille. A aspring medicine it excels all other remedies, gently but surely expelling the poisonous blood humors with which the system becomes impregnated by the incidental effect of changeable winter weather. It makes the blood red, rich and pure, causes it to circuiste with more vim, enables it to renew the wasted tissues, and carries strength and vital'ty to every weakened part of the thomas syst. m. Fretering impaired Iodilig-function, and chiec king all decay of the urins. make him glad when bedtime returns.

the human syst my rectoring impaired footh functions, and checking all decay of the uring re, directive and judicionary or can, which neglected, too often ends in a premature grave

Statistics show that Paterson, N. J. in proportion to its size, has more one eyed men than any other city in the United States except Pittsburgh. Nine tenths of those thus afflicted are work ers in iron and steel, and have been struck in the eye with the metal chippings. The glass-eyemanufacturers have uch a thorough system of information that before the bandage is off an injured eve the owner is the recipient of many circulars.

Mn. Ropt. B. Barron, of Dayton, Ohio, writes: "I wish every one to know that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsapat'lla basenred me of seyere dyspersia and urmary troubles. It has made me very strong."

Bishop Bloomfield has been a widow er and had several children. He married a-second time a widow with a family. One day he asked a country

You will only meet our family party. The clergyman found a much larger num ber assembled in the drawing-room than he had anticipated, and was introduced by the Bishop thus: "These are mine. those are hers, and those are ours."

Ir fles on the wings of the morning, good news as well as bad, always. We mean the fame of "Dr. Sykes Sure Cure for Catarrh."

English vegetarians now style themselves "vemists." The word is derived from "vem"-a combination of the initial letters of vegetables, eggs and milk. Prof. Newman, who fathers the new appellation, says that the title "vegetarian" is misleading and inaccurate, and that some substitute was nècessary.

DRUGGISTS say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy for female complaints they ever heard of.

This is the Pickwickian form which a Western editor adopts to abuse a rival "Our esteemed contemporary, the miserable, low-lived, scurrilous periodical published on Larimer street."

An unadvertised and positive cure for Catarrh—"Dr. Sykes Sure Cure."

During the temporary absence of the proprietor of the Sheridan (Neb.) Post parties entered the office and issued a holiday edition that stirred things up pretty generally in that place,

Kidney-Worr has cured thousand . Try and you will add one more to their number.

Ir seems an easy thing to find the James boys' rendezvous. The Kentucky and Arkansas bushes are full of rendezvous, but it is a different thing to find the boys.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure THE reproaches of enemies should quicken us to duty, and not keep us

Solid men admire the beautiful, and this accounts in some measure for the thousands upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, the decolor On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Midt., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and kindred troibles, guaranteein complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. On Thirty Days' Trial.

Bruin and Nerve. Wells Health Rouser, greatest remedy or earth for impotence, learness, mental or physical debitity, etc. \$1 at druggists. Prepet by express, \$1.25, 6 for \$5, E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

Jersoy City, N. J.

EVERY HOME should contain Eilert's Extract of Taxand Wild Cherry. This celebrated remedy will surely our Collag Coughs, Croup, Categori, Connemption and all: Bronchial complaints. Compan Collas neglected; fare the cause of one-hall the d aths. Don't wait for sickness to come, but this day take home a bottle of Eilert's Extract of Tax and Wild. Cherry, for it may save the life of a loved one, when defay would be death. Sold by all Druggists.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spits and general debility, in their various form its and general debility, in their various forms, also as a proventive against fover and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Forro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisays," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION TOWNER prevents disease, purifies the blood, improves the appelie, gives a smooth and glossy coat of unrand; keeps the animal in good condition. If cures Distemper, Coughs, Colds, Pevers and most of the diseases to which Horses, Cattle, Sheop, Hogs and Poullry are subject, and should be used by every one owning or having the care of stock, Sold by all Druggists.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE Is the BEST SAIVE for Cuts, Brutuss, Sures, Ulcers, Sait Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chibblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Empitons, Freekles and Pimples, Gat IEEE/S CARBOLIO SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price, 5 cents. DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS

Indigestion, and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver DURNO'S CATARRII SNUFF cures all affections a be mucous membrane, of the head and throat.

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WANTED—facility to rail the only author Fundly—published under the direction of Mes Gallette field. Samples free A. ents that work. Exclusive Territory given. J. H. RUFFORD'S SONS, Art Poblishors, 200 and 205 Broadway, New York.

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WHERE THEY HAD HIM,

About twenty years ago certain localities in Michigan were frightened half to death about small-pox, and several towns had stringent regulations regarding vaccination. In one village in Macomb county the duty or bringing in delinquents was intrusted to a constable named Simmonds. He worked with great energy, and at last be lind every, body in except an old chap named Williams, who sternly refused to come forward. The constable haid for him, however, brought him a prisoner to the doctor's office, and ordered him to 'peel" his arm and make ready. It was then discovered that he had once wrestled with small-pox, and, of course, vaccination was not necessary. The constable was all broke up for a minute and Williams was chuckling with satis-

faction, when the officer suddenly aaked: "Have you ever had the measles?" "Yes:

"Munips?" "Yes."

"Chicken-pox?" " Yes."

"Well, I've had a week's trouble to get hold of you, and I'll be hanged if you are going to beat me this way You haven't had the cholera and I know it, and we don't propose to have this town devastated by grim death this summer. Doctor, I'll hold him down and you vaccinate him for the cholera?"

> A Surprised Locomotive -AND-A Swearing Engineer,

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A Leading Landon Physician establishes am Office in New York for the Cure of EPILEPTIC FITS, From Am. Journal of Medicine.
Meserole (inte of London), who museps, has without doubt treated and an any other living physician. His con astonishing; we have heard of the contract of the co



A Good Family Remedy STRICTLY PURE.

Harmless to the Most Delicate.

JEREMIAH WRIGHT, of Marion county, W. Va., write pronounced incurable by their physician, when the of Allen's Ling Balson ENTIFELY currenters. the of that he and his neighbors think it the bost The second of the model is such borse think it the best made. If in the world, which is the world of the second of

a Irail.
Die. M) REDITH, Dentist, of Cincinnati, was thought to
Dom mediate by Acres of Consequence and was induced
by his friends to try Alen's Long Balsam after the formula was shown him. We have his letter that it at one a
cured his cough, and that he was able to resume his precise. — Wat, A. Graham & Co., Wholegalo Druggists, Zanewille, Onlo, writes us of the zero of Mathins Freezina, as well-known out zon, who has been afficted with Bloom Chittis in its worts from for twelve years. The Lurg Balsan pured him, ast has many others, of Broschitta. ----AS ALSO-

Consumption, Coughs, Colds,

Asthma, Croup, All Direnses of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs.

O.S. MARTIS, Druggist, at Oakly, Ky., Writes that the Males tithis there is no remady equal to Lung Balana for GROUP and WHOOPING COUGH.

Mothers will find it a safe and sure romedy to give their children when afflicted with Croup. It is harmless to the most delicate child!
If contains no Oplum in any form!
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DOES

. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY :

REPRESENTED TO SERVICE OF THE SERVIC Constipation and Piles.

137 It is put up in Bry Veretable Form in the cars, one peckage of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readly pre-

GET IT ATTHE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, \$1.00 WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's, Will send the dry post-paid.) RUBLINGTON, YE So. 10

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTUSERS. We please say you saw the advertisement in this pager.

Mich, as second-class matter. THURSDAY, March 9, 1882.

GUITEAU'S FRIEND.

THE OF THEMAN WHO WILL STAND BY THE HYENA TO THE LAST.

"I have been a resident of Washington for 32 years," said Bob Strong. 'I was on the police force at the cupitol for six of seven years under French. My brother was the contractor for the building of both wings of the capitol.

Of late years I have been employed at the jail—for the past 12 or 13 years—six years at the new jail. For the last 12 or 13 years—to adjust the knot and fix the rope at executions. I did it at the hanging of Bedford and Stone and but the rope over Bedford's head. The physician always suggests as to the arranging of the knot about the neck so that it will not go too far back of the ear. I always remain on the scaffold until the body is lowered into the coffin. I was oursiderably shocked at the Stone ex-bibition, when the culprit's head was cut off as clean as if done by a saber. This reason of his head being jerked off was not the length of the fall, but Stone had gained flesh and at the same time the muscles of the neck withered away—turned to a kind of froth. He weighted 208 pounds at the time he was hanged. The rope Guiteau will be hanged by is three-quarters of an inchin diameter and of manilla. The prisoner stands up on the trap, and after the drop the head is supposed to be on a level, or to go just below the floor of the platform. I always test the ropes with a 200-pound sand-bag at a of the platform. I always test the ropes with a 200-pound sand-bag at a drop of seven feet. I talk to Guiteau every day. I never have spoken to him directly about his coming death, but he makes fun of it when talked to on the subject. His brother paid him a visit to-day, and he told him how to dispose of his hat and clothes. Some of those I have seen executed exhibited great courage before death. Wood and Wright weakened, Wood more than others. Some of them had been givencefies and brandy, and had to be supported by priests. From what I have seen, I think that Guiteau, when he knows that there is no more hope of getting away, will not go upon the soaffold game. I think he will de like a cur. The scaffold is now ready and the rope the first work is to get it limber and the notches out of it. Then I with tallow where it goes around the rope of the chief had climbed the stairs at posted day and before the last stroke had died away was galloping down Mercer street without its driver. On reaching Prince street it turned east, dashed through to the Bowery at the rope the first work is to get it limber and the notches out of it. Then I with tallow where it goes around the notches out of it. Then I with tallow where it goes around.

ONE OF LINCOLN'S STORIES.

The following anecdote was often re-lated by Lincoln, with that peculiar expression and fascination of manner that those only can fully appreciate who knew him:

While yet a humble surveyor in Mound county, a friend of his, who then, like himself, had little education ont strong attachments, was elected a justice of the peace. Feeling the importance of the position to which he had been elected, he had made arough desk, standing on four legs, to hold his statoot and papers, and behind it alarge, eld-finalioned chair, with splint bottom. Soon after his commission was received, giving him authority to dispense justice, a neighbor, a friend of his, called to commence the first summons was duly issued and served, and the day fixed for trial. On these woods with the distribution of the first summons was duly issued and served, and the day fixed for trial. On the first summons woods when the condensing the first summons was duly issued and served, and the day fixed for trial. On the first summons of the first summons was duly issued and served, and the day fixed for trial. On the first summons in the first summons was duly issued and served, and the day fixed for trial. On the first summons in the first summons was duly issued and served, and the day fixed for trial. On the first summons in the first summons in the first summons in the first summons was duly issued and served, and the day fixed for trial. On the first summons in the first summons in the first summons was duly issued and served, and the day fixed for trial. On the first summons in the first summon i but strong attachments, was elected a suit and get out the first summons.— listorians, geologists standarcheologists. The summons was duly issued and severed, and the day fixed for trial. On the day of the trial the whole neighborhood were on hand, eager to see and the complete of the sew onderful people. They can be divided into two classes, which, with the same one is the mound-builders, who divided into two classes, which, with the first summan. It want to desire and learn the result of this same. One is the mound-builders, who divided into two classes, which, with the first summan. I want to desire and the first summan is satisfied, and short took his seat in the old arm-chair at one side of the huge fire-place and behind the rude desk. The court was opened, the evidence heard, and the case promptly decided in favor of his friend, the plaintiff. While the defendant and his friends were leaving the noon, in no pleasant mood, the liestice rose from his seat, walked to where the plaintiff stood, surrounded by witnesses and friends, rubbed his hands, bowed and smilingly said, "I'm glad this case went that way."—Chienge Evening Journal.

I.EAVING A MAN IN THE LURCII. It was on a street ear coming up the street of the first summans and research logists and archeologists the best of the proposed of the first summans and research logists and released in the particular summans, evening standards and his first summans. The pleasant mood, the limit of the region at pressummans of the inhabitants of the region at pressummans of the inhabitants of the region at pressummans. I've got two entities of the region at pressummans of the inhabitants of the region at pressummans of the inhabitants of the region at pressummans. I've got two entities of the region at pressummans of the inhabitants of the region at pressummans. I've got two diverses and release the inhabitants of the region at pressummans. I've got two diverses and release the inhabitants of the region at pressummans. I've got two diverses and release the inhabitants of the region and the release the

It was on a street car coming up from the Union depot yesterday. A man with a very hoarse voice looked across the aisle at a man with a coun-

man rose up and slid out of the car.

Vs. he did so the deaf man rose up,
haid two parcels on the seat, and called

'Speak louder—I'm deaf!"
'He says it seems like winter!'
bawled the man standing up.

"Who says so?"

He turned around to the hoarsevoiced man, but that person had

*kipped.
"Who says so?" demanded the deaf

man.

''I—I—why, I say so."

'Well, what of it? Haven't I sense enough to know that it is winter weather! Don't try any of your guys on me on I-II knock the top of your head off!" Then the deaf man sat down and the "middleman" sneaked out and drop-ord off the car and said he would spend the rest of his life looking for the hoarse-voiced man.—Detroit Free

"MAYBE SO,"

After looking over the battle-field of Chancellorsville I went back to the orick house for dinner. During my ce a little red-headed man had urrived and he was introduced by the woman as her brother in law. As soon as I came in he began on me:

"Vhas you under Sheneral Shackson
in dis fight?"

"No. I wasn't."
"Not under Lee? But dot Sheneral Lee vhas an awful fighter. Maybe you whas mit Early, up at Fredericksburg?"

"No."
"So? Whell, dat Early he whas a sphlendid sheneral, and he like to fight all der time. I feels sure you whas mit Early, Maybe you whas mit Hooker,

"No." "Not mit Hooker down here! Den you yhas mit Sedgwick up der roadt?"

"No."
"Vhell, by goffy! Not mit Shack son nor Le Hooker! Vhell, Vhell! Dot beats me

all oafer!" Both of us fell to and began eating, and nothing further was said until the meal was finished and we had gone out to look at some old cannon wheels in the yard. Then my friend put his hand on my shoulder, lowered his voice

and said:

"My frendt, if you vhas not mit Lee nor Shackson nor Hooker in dis fight maybe you und me vhas in der

same place:

"Maybe so. Where were you?"

"In Canada!" he whispered.

He called "goot-bye" after me as I rode away, but I wouldn't have answered him for a hundred dollars.

A HORSE STORY.

ber and the notches out of it. Then I cle to which it was attached. Police-rul) it with tallow where it goes around in the neck. I saw nine men hung at one in a whaler, in 1838. I will not use an a whaler in 1838. I will not use lorse, and fearing that an accident any one of the ropes that have been indonated in hanging Guiteau. I will it to fire headquarters. As the well-use one of my own, the one used when it trained horse had hever ran away begind the got in America. I am not affail of any mistake being made.—
Some has yet. I am 58 of age the 9th None has yet. I am 58 of age the 9th by the gong and set out for the scene of March."—Washing correspondence of the darm without awaiting the the bouls Globe Democrat. Building hand of his master. When the

ANCIENT PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

At the Academy of Sciences a short time ago Prof. John S. Newberry lec-tured on "The Ancient Civilization," and said in substance:

ity satchel between-his feet, and said:
"Wintry day, isn't it?"
"Hey?" called the other as he put his hand to his car.
"Seems like winter, doesn't it?"
shouted the man with the hoarse voice.
"Hey?" asked the deaf man.
"He says," began a man who, was standing up, "he-says it seems like winter.
At this moment the hoarse-voiced man rose up and slid out of the car.

Lie did so the deaf man rose up, laid two parcels on the east up?" Itima-exceeded in cost the race of the regarder.

"Hey?" asked the deaf man.
"He says," began a man who, was standing up, "he-says it seems like winter."

At this moment the hoarse-voiced man rose up and slid out of the car.

Lie did so the deaf man rose up, laid two parcels on the seat up?"

Itima-exceeded in cost the relation in Central the special condition in Central America, Mexico and Peru. The Incas and Montezumas were types of this race, and though when swept from the earth by the bratality of Pizarro and Cortez, their glory was already in its decadence, we can scarcely conceive of the extent of their magnificence.

This Mexicar mand lever may be read anything in our day in the construction of public works, roads, aquedamized road that led from Callao to hald two parcels on the seat up?"

Itima-exceeded in cost the regretation in Central America, Mexico and Peru. The Incas and Cortez, their glory was already in the construction of public works, roads, aquedamized road that led from Callao to hald two parcels on the seat up?"

Itima-exceeded in cost the representation in Central America, Mexico and Peru. The Incas and Cortez, their greatest do of Gallilee.

Itima-exceeded in cost the representation in Central America, Mexico and Peru. The Incas and Cortez, their greatest do of the rippling waves of Gallilee.

Lima exceeded in cost the Union Pa-cific-Railroad, and if all the forts with-in our borders were put into one it would not equal the fortified structure that is yet to be seen on the Peruvian coast. Louis Hoffman, an engineer who was with Maximilian, has describ-ed the rules of a large search testing of the ed the ruins of a large seaport town on the Pacific const of Mexico. The Cen-tral American country abounds in evidences of the Aztec race, and this win-ter many archeologists have gone thither, and from their labors we shall soon learn more of this wondrous peo soon searn more of this wondrous peo-ple. Their origin is lost in antiquity. They may have come from the seed borne ncross the sea by Phenician traders. Perhaps they sprung from the fabled race of Atlantis. They were either indigenous or imported in an embryotic state from the original arch-

mpelago the latter the most likely. New York Tribune.

EL MAHDI.

THE COMING OF THE END OF THE WOHLD LOOKED FOR THIS YEAR BY THE MOHAMMEDANS.

The whole Mohammedam world is excited over the expected end, of the world this year. Moslems say that most of the signs which are to precede that dreadful hour have already been accomplished, and that but two more "I tell yot dot vhas an awful fight, my frendt. Blood poured out shust my frendt. Blood poured out shust are wanting. Maybe you whas under Sheneral Lee up der blank road? are many, some of which are tunults "No." wasn't." and seditions innumerable earthquake and colitions; and the decadence of faith among men. In the late war between Turkey and Russia they see the fulfillment of the prophecy that Gog and Magog, the fair-haired tribes of the north, should break through forth across the barriers which Dhu'l Kar vein built against them in the mountains of Armenia. In Gladstone they see the anti-Christ.

The two signs wanting are the de-cent of Christ upon the earth and the golly! Not mit Shack apparation of the mandi. In antici-pation of the early coming of Christ, the cleansing and repairing of the east-ern minaret, called the Minaret of Jesus, of the great Mosque of Damascus, was begun about two years ago. The apparition of the mahdi is, however, regarded the greatest of all signs fore-shadowing the end of the world.

Mohammed, it is said, prophesied that the world should not have an end till one of his own family should rule over Islu, whose name and whose father's should be the same as his own

tather's should be the same as his own and his fuller's own (Abdullah). It has long been the belief of the Moslems that a descendant of the prophet of the tribe of the Koreish will rule over the Arabs about the beginning of the 14th century of the hegira, and at that time the malidi will reveal himself. at Mecca and the erro of the caliphate be brought to an end. The beginning of the fourteenth is near at hand; the caliph of Mecca, Abdulm Mutallib is reported to have raised the standard of the standard and a standard and a standard and the sta of rebellion and proclaimed lumself ruler over the Arabs, and to cap the climax, so to speak, the mahdi himself has appeared at Mecca in the person of Abdullah, the son of Molammed, by a mother of the name of Eminch The names of the prophet, his father, and mother are properly grouped together, and the circumstance of time and place all answer to the prophecy. If anything else were needed to convince the faithful that the end of the world is at hand, it may be found in the cho era now raging at Mecca, and which the Arabs call "the yellow wind of fire," and this is the fire which, accord-ing to prophecy, shall consume the Hedjaz at the moment when the mah-

i makes his appearance.

These things are now regarded by the Mohammedams as of greater importance than the settlement of finan cial questions, government reforms, etc. Indeed, in comparison, those things which so deeply interest other people are the merest trifles in Moslem nations.—Hebrew Leader.

A DANGEROUS CITIZEN.

"Well, sir," he said in a big, gruff voice as he walked in on the editor at his desk. "are you the miserable halfslics of humanity that wrote that arti-cle about me in your filthy disirag of a newspaper?"

"Al!" answered the editor, looking

of the marm was a superior of the master. When the collision occurred the horse was within a newspaperi. "Ah!" answered the editor, looking in the right direction to it.—New York Star.

Star.

de about me in a newspaperi. "Ah!" answered the editor, looking up from his work smilingly, "good morning, sir; did I understand you to say anything?"

"Yes, sir, you did."

say anything?"
"Yes, sir, you did."
"Ah! what was it?"
"Why, sir, I said was you the miserable half-slice of humanity that wrote enable main-since of munanity that wrote that article about me in your filthy dishrag of a newspaper?" "Ah! I beg your pardon. I under-stand. I am that party." "Well, then, get ready to go! I pro-

remarked: "A lie is a present help in the second class of these early Americans was the palace-builders of the table-lands, a class that was spread from Chili, on the south, to Utah, on the north, reaching their greatest degree of power and civilization in Central American Marian and Cart."

Read and Consider

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las now opened up his "Smith" and got his bellows to blowing, and stands right at hand to do all classes of work in his line frome Horse and Ox Shoe ing, to, to, -well, making change when the work is done. Give him a trial and see if "taint" so. Shop over the river just "forninst" the tram.

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magnetics, mind the close of an interfering the compression where the compression of the ger of attempting rash experiments or of resorting to the empiricism of statemanably;
but he believed that renewed and closer sttention abould be given to questions
affecting the material interests and
commercial prosperity of 50,000,000 of
people: He believed that our continental relations, extensive and undeveloped as they are,
involved responsibility; and could be cultivated
in profitable friendship, or be abandoned to
harmful indifference or lasting empiry. He believed with equal confidence that an essential
forernuner to a new era of national progress
must be a feeling of contentment in every sec-

foreruner to a new era of national progress must be a feeling of contentment in every section of the Union, and a general belief that the benefits and burdens of government would be common to all. Hinself a conspicuous illustration of what ability and ambition may do under republican institutions, he loved his country with a passion of patriotic devotion, and every waking thought was given to her advancement. He was an American in all his aspirations, and he looked to the deatiny and influence of the United-States with the philosophical composure of Jefferson and the demonstrative confidence of John Adams.

The political events which disturbed the Pres-The political events which disturbed the Pres-The political events which disturbed the President's screnty for many weeks before that fateful day in July form an important chapter in his career, and in his own judgment involved matters of principle and of right which are vitally essential to the constitutional administration of the Federal Government. It would be out of place here and now to speak the language of controversy, but the events referred to, however they may continue to be the source of contention with others, have become, so far as durindly is concerned, have become, so far as durindly is concerned, and the control of the full and personal. Antagonism shall not be reliabled by my word uttered to-dny. The motives of those opposing him are not to

to the end of the controversy he so much driving the President way never for one mement actuated by motives of gain to hunself or loss to others. Least of all did he harbor revorge; maley did he ever show resembnent; and makice was not in his nature. He ways congenially omployed only in the sax lange of good offices and the doing of kindly deeds. plored the Fresident was never for one member of the first of the firs

sense of leisure and a keen anticipation of sense of leisure and a keen anticipation of sense of leisure and a keen anticipation of pleasure, his talk was all in the grateful and gratulatory vein. He felt that, after four months of triat, his administration was attrong in his grasp of affairs, strong in piopular favor, and destined to grow stronger, that grave difficulties confronting him at his inauguration had been safely passed. That trouble lay behind him and not before him. That he was son to meet the wife whom he loved, now recovering from an illness which had but lately disquisted and at times almost unnerved him; that he was going to his alma mater to renew the most cheristied associations of his young manhood, and to exchange greetings with those whose deeponing interest had followed-every step of his upward, progress from the day he entered upon his college course until he had attained the loftiest position in the gift of his countrymen. Surely, if happiness can ever words deeponing interest had followed-every test of the countrymen. Surely, if happiness can ever come from the honors or triumphs of this world, on that quiet July morning Jannes. A. Garfield has well have been a happy man.

No foreboding of evil harmated him, not the sightest premonition of danger clouded his stant. One moment he stood ered, strong, confident on the years stretching peacefully out before him. The next he lay weeks of torture, to silebee and the grave. Great in life, he was surpassingly great in the death.

weeks of torture, to allege and the grave. Creat in life, he was surpassingly great in death. For no cause, in the very fronzy of wantonness and wickedness, by the red hand of murder, he was thrust from the Intilitiae of this world's interest, from its hopes, its aspirations, its victories, into the visible presence of death, and he did not quall, not alone for the one short moment in which, stunned and dazed, he could sign in fice hardly aware of the relieuant. Fixed becoming as far as fartfield-is concerned as much a matter of history as his-heroism at Chickamanga or his illustrions service in the House, Detail is not needed, full and personal. Antagonism shall not be rekinfield by may work attered to-day.

The motives of those opposing him are not to be here adversely interpreted nor their course harshly characterized, but of the dead President this is to be said, and said because his own speech is former shrived, and he can be omore heard except through the fidelity and the lowe of surviving friends. From the beginning to the end of the controversy he as much defined him, what sindering of strong, warm, menhood friends him, what shifter randing of sweet how controversy he as much defined him, what shifter randing of sweet how controversy he as much defined him, what shifter randing of sweet how controversy he as much defined him, what shifter randing of sweet how controversy he as much defined him, what shifter randing of sweet how controversy he as much defined the hippy mother, wearing the plored the President was never for one mental the wife of his youth, whose which life lay

merely involved consequences personal to himself. The pride of consistency, or any supposed aenze of humbilation that might result irom surrendering his position, had not a feather's weight with him. No main was less subject to such influences from within on within or with no him his suffering. He trod the wine press subject to such influences from within or with him his suffering. He trod the wine press and the coolest survey of all circumstances he so he eningly believed that the true prerogatives of the Executive were involved in the issue with him his suffering. With unfaling tenderness he took leave of life, had been raised, and that he would be untaithful to his supreme obligation if he fulled to maintain in all their vigor the constitutional rights and dignities of the great office. He believed it in his subring and prostration, in the less to stately measure of power had been in sound and vigorous bealth, and he believed it his his antiring and prostration, in the less on the weary liceptical or power had been to him the weary liceptical or possible, the Prostdent was content in his conscious.

Justice to the dead, the highest obligation that in all the bearings of the subject actual or possible, the Prostdent was content in his mind, justified in his conscience, immovable in his conditions.

The religious element in Gartfield's character was deep and earnest. In his youth he ospiculated the prostdent was content in his mind, justified in his conscience, immovable in his conditions, and the restreation of the state of the Disciples, a sect of the state. And die beneath the nounday sur, on the sear and the restreation of a mation's Blainey of the stars. Let us think that his the deep out his mind and his active spirit of inquiry were sairly apparent, and eartied him beyould he dogmas of sect and the restraints of association. In

are delighted with the outline he gave of Gen. Garfield's Bouthern policy, while members of both factions in the Republican party feel that Mr. Blaine's discretion amply shelds him from an adverse criticism. His delicate handling of the political situation prior to Gen. Garfield'death—was a masterpiece of art. The high tributa lie paid to the Resident and the honesty of his motives was given in an elequent phrase; without any odious comparison with the motives of those who opposed him. His own words, "Less could not have been said," amply describe the featneme propriety of his utterances. Ordinarily, Mr. Blaine's speeches are not so smooth; his sentences are not as polished. In general he uses many colloquisitions—and the day, but his eulogy this afternoon was polished, remany current expressions—of the day, but his eulogy this afternoon was polished, remany current expressions—of the day, but his eulogy this afternoon was polished, respondent to the head of him. In conversation with public men to-day the 'Times correspondent has found a universal sentiment of approval. 'For once,' said one distinguished main," 'Mr. Blaine has used-no-ticke; no-artifice. He has attempted no sensation. He has risen to the heighi of his great abilities. He has disarded every from party or partisan, and apparently dismissed every selfish consideration in his generous presentation of the extension of the base and his policy. The result is that he has a search and his policy. The result is that he has a search has a complished more than he could by applying the most skillful means of discount him the have to go over the entire list of public men. Prominent men have said this afternoon that the speech was the preatest that was ever made in the Capitol of the United States. This opinion was expressed to-day by a stalwart and former member of Gen. Grant's Cabinet, and to-day a warm personal friend of Gen. Garfield eliaracter and his manner of avoiding the weak places was so well done and with such unter lack of anything like fulscome e

and at the age of \$2-a Major cereal with a brilliant. record, was one of the strong proofs of the early greatness of Gardeid. His apalysis of the House, and the requirements necessary to advancement there, only added to the picture; and then, with the dust tonches of the skilled artist, he completed the life to the end. His outline of Gen. Gardeid's policy will be the historical record of the intentions of that administration, which came so suddenly to an end. When he touched upon the strifes in the party that precoded Gardeid's assassination there was a hush in the hall like that of death. The President, one of, the principal figures in that fight, who was seated not more than ten feet away from the speaker, directly in front of him, appeared to be slightly emparrassed. When the greatent hed was reached, and nothing was said but what the most correct taste would approve, there was a kigh of relief from everyone. The applause that followed from bolh sides was as carnest and sincere as the thousands—of compliments poid to Mr. Blairie that one hears upon every hand since the oration. His manner throughout the address, too, is commended by everyone. It was the manner of the finished outcor—quiet, subdened. There was no straining after effect. It was the simplicity of the highest art, in that there was an extraining after effect. It was the simplicity of the highest art, in that there was no straining after effect. It was the simplicity of the highest art, in that there was an enter, absence of anything like gri. The isimplicity of the phraseology was fully matened by the chamber. While his manner, was quietzand subdued, there was nothing like monotony in his reading. They was a variety of expression and edicate was delicate wood leaves the content of the delicate was delicate to the chamber. The nis manner was quiezzand audoned, there was nothing like monotony in his reading. There was a variety of expression and a delicate modulation of the voice that held the attention of his west audience without a single moment's flagging.

Preparing for a Revolution.

What France is coming to.
An artist exhibited with pride to the Innicipal Commission a number of

statues.
I say," says the Chairman of "But I say," says the Chairman of the Commission, "there are no heads on these statues for the new Town Hall." "That's the beauty of them. The heads are sculptured separately and cemented on; then if there happens to be a revolution all you have to do is to put on new heads in place of the representalions of the despots of corruption-you don't have to smash the statues, when the next revolution takes you bring out the old heads!" Then

AT CHICAGO.

Touching Memorial Services in the

The day set aside in Congress for the memrial services on the death of the martyred President Garfield was also appropriately observed in Chicago by services held at Central Music Hall, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, assisted by a committee of citizens of all-partics_and of all classes. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Arthur Little. Miss Jennio Dutton sang with marvelous emphasis and touching feeling the beautiful solo-"I Know touching feeling the beautiff solo "A Labor that My Hodeners Liveth," the Audience in spite of the occasion bursting into decorous applause. Mr. Eugene J. Hall read with an wrellent delivery the following original poem written especially for the occasion:

"Glouds and darkness are round shout Hint! His varillon is dark waters and thick clouds of the aktes flustice and Judgment are the catablishment of His throne! Marcy and truth shall go before His face! Judgment are the catable water with the catable water Judgment and the catable water his catable water Judgment and the catable water his catable water Judgment and the catable water his water w

uven."—Innes A. Garrield.

We meet to-night to honor him
Who slumbers by the Western sea.

Whose hones time will not grow dim
Whose hones time will not grow dim
Whose prand career will always he.
A guiding star, whose fadeless light
Forever fair will skine on high.
To show with splendor to our sight.
How man can live end man can die.

Born in a lonely Western wild,
And cradled on a cabin floor,
He labored, when a little child,
To keep the gaunt wolf from the door,
With helpful hands he foved to tou,
He worked with youthful might and main,
He felled the treev, he dug the soil,
His widowed mether to maintain.

What virions must his soul have seen,
What virions must his soul have seen,
What dreams of glory and de light,
When 'meath the silver rays serves.
He wa ked the tow-path through the night,
What grand hopes must have helped him on;
When in his garret-room he best
O'er tasks till evening hours were gone.
And early morning hours were spent!

He strugged on till youth was past. He lived unknown to worldly fan He hived unknown to wortdly frame.
Be won strong riches whose now will last;
He worked for wiedem and it came.
Mid pinching poverty sich pain.
His hright career was well begun;
He added others to obtain.
The knowledge he had nobly won,

When through the shuddering southern air when through the sinudering sourcers. Most heart the boom of Sunter's gut When flashed the tildings everywhere. Columbia calls her noblest rous!

He Al his dear young wife and child.

He there tul books, the eword to wie his his highly house, to face the wild.

And awall horrors of the field.

No terror filled his fearless soul;
H. dealt his foemen blow for blow;
He never look his seit control.
Or turned his back upon the foe.
He won his way to worthy fame;
His form was foremost in the fray.
A grateful thatfoul earned his name.
On Chickamauga's dreadful day.

He rose to honor by his worth.

Nor grew to greatness by a crime;
His same shall shine through all the earth,
A landwark in the way of time.
His good inme made the envious writhe;
They sought toxoll his fair renown—
Like weeds before the farmer's seythe.
Their slanders all were smitten down.

Figure statutes as not supported to the state of the stat

He fell, the soldies, chiestain, man

A millon eyes with tears were dirn;
165 up an it the world a shidder res;
All hearts with love were turned to him
How eath, how patient, brave and grand
The soul within his stricken form;
Astiliners fell upon the chief and
As comes a full amid a storm!

Slow ebbed his useful life away

slow ebbed his teaful-life away.

The Christian chief to all was dear;
We watched aud wasted, day by day.
With feebe kope, with anxious fear;
How brave the battle for lis life;
To all mankind he seemed a friend;
How sweet the fond and faithful wife,
Who watched with courage to the end

He died; "The land wise driped with wee, And all the world was filled with goom; Men marchest with mose, and and horizontal with the second that have been also and horizontal with the second with

Bright as the splendor of the dawn
His name is known in every clime;
His manhood will go gleaning on
Down the eternas groove of time!
Homes, with courage, every wrong;
Ho bore his pain with Childian grace;
He died a victim to the throng
That haunts the Presidentia; piece!

Beride the Western ses he lies; Beside the Western see he lies ...
His face his vanished from our gaze.
And ridlions yet unbern sha I rise
To vloquestly gread his praise.
To him the world as love will give.
Will turn with an admring eye;
His life has faight us how to live;
his death has shown us how to die!
The reading was very effective, and the el
ing sentiments provoked marked applause.
The following towards received.

The following touching note from Mrs. Gar field was read: CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 24.

The following tolecing note from Mrs. Garfeld was read:

OLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 24.

Mrs. T. B. Carse:

Dear Madan: This morning I have received your note asking me to attend the memorial exercises in your city on Monday evening next. Pray receive my thanks for the kindness of your attention, although my great heart-breaking sorriow fortidas its acceptance. Very sincerely yours.

The exercises wound my with an eloquent address by Enjory A. Storre, the closing words of which are herewith appended:

Gen. Garfield was too broad and great a man to be nittelerant of differences of opinion. He was intolerant of nothing but infolerance, and would have enalayed. Inothing but infolerance, and would have enalayed. Inothing but slavery. I know he tolerated differences of opinion both as to men and to measures. I know how wearily no looked upon the new life upon which his had setting of or he said to nie: "Hew great the fall seems in coming down from the discussion of great principles to dealing with merely personal principles and interests." He stood upon the threshold of his great office to which he had been welcomed with a generous worthiness of unanimity which but the Veresidents in our history have ever before received. He pershed with the cot flets of temporary excitements, involving more of persona than of principles raging round him. He died loved by all peoples and all parties. He died mountred by good more all over the globe: I need not dwell on the atrocty of the erme from which he met his death, for f command no language which can give him to great principles more on persona than of principles and all parties and the confidence of the interest personal chair of the interest per can give hair expression to the inter-incress and loathing in which I hold it. But the long, ingering, mournful sid pathetic confinement of the President brought him very near to every—inman—leart, and made him the suffering patient in every hopest household. It is all the long in the patient in every hopest household. It is instantiable to the president of the instantiable in the patient in the presence of a great away, and dissolve in the presence of a great sortion which appeals to the great common hourt. In the presence of such a character as that of homes A. Garfield it seems to me that party strife must quiet itself, and that from a contemplation of his great character we must go forth into the world charged with larger symjathes and armed with more generous regard for our fellows.

The whole world. He spoke from his heart, and speeches from the heart is out least teacher and our fafest leader, and millions of good people, men and women, in workshop, on field or farm, now feel, and always will feel, that James A. Garfield was even one of them, He toiled is they have folled, he surved as they have endured hardships, he born great privations without camplaint, he became lefting sailed without undue exaltation. How grandly will can give half expression to the utter horr and loathing in which I hold it. But the lon

his character add to the already mighty volume of our institutal character—the stainless probity of Washington, the earnest zeal of the oder Adoms, the fiery patriotism of Jackson, the cisin, patient, tranquil and dauntless love of country of Lincoin. To these we add the spotloss life, the splendid zcholarship, the troad and pure statesmenship of Garfield. And on, and con, with cyer-increasing volume, the great river flows sintil it empties into the ocean of the ages before us. Its waters wash all the shores of all the continents, and carry health, and hope, and healing to all the nations. There will never be written a page in our history more sad, more teerful, and beautifully pathetic than the uncomplaining days, and weeks, and months of our great. President's unforing. Every morning the spirit of 50,000,000 of, people gathefed around that Dedaids; every night they visited him in their dreams; all through the day they watched the patient, and uncomplaining sufferer. Every word was caught up, and oh, how this great people would have been delighted nouth they have abared those dreadful sufferings within the water of the sea. We heard the beat and wash of the cean at his very bedside. We saw the sure and swiff passing away. We heard the last breath. The world is filled with the sad exclamation, "Oh, Swaim!" It sees the great spirit borne out on the tides, it watches it as it fles heavenward, it knows that there it watches over the country he loved so much, and would ever judge and inspire its councils until it achieves that flual milleinium, the universal fatherhood of God, and the universal byotherhood of man. his character add to the already mighty volume

Selfishness.

-

Scilishness.

It is an old, old question whether there really is any such thing as disinterestedness or unselfishness in the world; and it can scarcely be regarded even now as settled. The martyrs of old and the missionaries of later days have been cited as conclusively proving the existence of pure unselfishness; and on the same side of the argument have been produced injumerable instances of parents and children and friends who have laid down their lives that those parents and children and friends who have laid down their lives that those they loved might be spared. In response the skeptics have stoutly maintained that all these, instead of being arguments against the universal selfishness theory, are proofs in its support. The selfishness of the martly, the missionary or of him who dies for another, they admit is less objectionable than that which prompts the seeking of one's own happiness at the cost of another's misery, or in mere disregard of the consequences to others. But, at the same time, they insist it is in substance the same motive. insist it is in substance the same motive.

The martyr dies for his faith and the missionary sacrifices himself in spreading the gospel, not primarily because of a desire to help others or to do good gen-erally, but because he believes he will thereby further his own individual hap thereby further his own individual hap-piness, here or hereafter. The prospect of life in the one case as a denier of the faith and in the other as an inactive spectator of the-march of the heathen toward perdition offers far less attrac-tions than death in what he regards as a good cause. And so he chooses death mainly for his own personal gratification, just as another under the same circumstances chooses life and ease for his gratification. Mankind may profit by the choice in the former case and lose by that in the latter; but in both it is a selfish choice, self-gratification being the primary object, so say the supporters of the universal selfishness theory.

of the universal selfishness theory.

To do mankind justice this theory, has comparatively few supporters. It is a good deal more popular to believe in unselfishness and in sacrifice, and bewho have doubts in the matter, care to express them openly. It needs only a glance at current history, however, to satisfy any intelligent person that there is a great deal more doubt on this point than finds frank, courageous expression.

When a callant firmum enters a burning than finds frank, courageous expression. When a gallant freman enters a burning building, at the risk of his life, to rescue an unfortunate, everybody applauds the act as nobly unselfish; but how many are there who are willing to credit a public servant with unselfishness in respect to any act which does not involve the risk of life?

How many believe, for instance, that President Arthur was disinterested in his appointment of Howe; or that his elevation of Frelinghuysen was due to his unselfish vish to serve his country?

his unselfish wish to serve his country? What credit does Grant get for disinterestachess in his confession of error concerning. Fitz John Porter's case? Where 3s the msn who has any doubt that Senator Miller's proposal to print the Congressional proceedings in newspaper form for weekly distribution was made directly in his own interest, as owner of the wood-pulp patent? Theoretically, the belief in unselfishness is widespread and deep-scated. Practically, we fear, there is an immense deal of doubt about it.—Detroit Free his unselfish wish to serve his country?

deal of doubt about it - Detroit Free

Welsh Servant Girls.

That any employment for women should rank below that of domestic servant in popular estimation is an idea which strikes the American mind as days of Russian theatricals were, perquite a novelty. An American girl will hap, some fifty years ago, when the do almost anything rather than be a servant. A factory girl ranks in the United enof, rivaled the Freuch contactices, States as a far more important member. Mesdaines Albert and Branchue, when of society than a domestic servant. This is the Muscovite. Talma was the famous ant. A factory grif ranks in the United lend, rivaled the French cantalrices, States as a far more important member! Mesdamaes Albert and Branchue, when of society than a domestic servant. This the Muscovite Talma was the famous is not the case in Wales, nor, I believe, traigle actor Caratiguine, whose wife—in Great Britain generally. The servant better known under her maden name of girl holds herself far higher in the social Colossof—played. Bussian and French. girl holds herself far ligher in the social scale than the tip girl, or indeed any other girl who works with her hands, unless it be the girl "in husiness," as the plirase is. A girl "in husiness," as the plirase is not plirase is not infrequently a seller of girl and beer—in other words, a barnaid. Barkcepers of the masculine gender, it may be remarked by the way, are nearly unknown in Wales, unless as an exotic of America is amouterowth—of pioneer trainment of the holiday folk for the envisions and bowie knives were many, and women few. There is hardly a soluminous scheme was drawn up in a better several in the world than a really, the Imperiat Chancelleria dividing origing and translators of foreign. a better-servant in the world than a really, the Imperial Chancelleric dividing origigood Welsh maid. She more nearly and plays into five categories or classes, and
other Fhave known. Of course she has
not the training in certain poished entoms which the French servant has, but
her detugss, alacrity, and politeness are
equally great. The politeness are
equally great. The politeness of a servof their productions. An allow of the course of the productions. An allow of the productions of the productions. The production of the course relief or course of the great politeness are countries of a servof their productions. An allow of the countries of the countr ant to an employer as as clean and fair a lifest class might commute his life rayalty-thing as any politieness on earth. Its for a lump sum not exceeding 4.000 m labsence is a great less to both parties; in lifes, an amount then equivalent to £800. American it is very generally absent, its Russian play wrights have done good-expression being thought servility. The servent in Wales who is not polite is wellow gianced.—Landon traily Tete-ture betitting his or her station. The wages of servants, while very much below those common in the United States, and to the fairning days at which the fairning days at which the common in the United States.

There are a rule better than the common trails are her leave her leave a decision to the fairning days at which the common trails. are, as a rule, better than the carnings of any other woman in their social plane.

THE PIRST VIOLIN

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Made of Antediturian Wood, and Played in Richingas, Inc.

grew before the flood. Some forty years

[From the Richmond (Ind.) Palladium. - Harry P. Cain, the leader of the G. R. L. Serenading Club, and a violinist of some note, has recently come into possession of a rare treasure. It is nothing less than a violin made of wood that

ago workmen engaged in digging a small mill-race through the farm owned by Daniel Bulls, northeast of J. R. Presmill-race through the farm owned by Daniel Bulla, northeast of J. R. Preston's residence, discovered, at a depth of six or eight feet beneath the surface, the trunk of a tree in a good state of preservation. It was lying across the line of the race, and they had to cut out a piece of it several feet long before they could go on with their work. Geologists say that the country around Richmond was once covered with water in which huge icebeigs floated, or that immense glaces it. The course of the ice from north to south can still be traced by grooves on the bedrock. The gravel that underlies the soil is supposed to be the debris that was carried down by the ice. Traces of organic matter, such as wood and grasses, lying on the hardpan below the gravel, indicate that there was a vegetation older than the gravel banks, and some profess to believe that the frozen water that covered the land at that time was a part of the flood mentioned in the Bible. Whether it was or not, it certainly occurred many thousand years ago, and the tree, which the tioned in the Bible. Whether it was or not, it certainly occurred many thousand years ago, and the tree, which the stratification of the gravel showed to have been deposited when it was, must have rested there ages ago. It was conferous, but none of the woodchoppers to whom it was shown, and none of the persons who have seen it since, have been able to tell what variety it was. The nearest kingman to it thet now been able to tell what variety it was,
The nearest-kinsman to it that now
grows in our forests is the red cedar.
The wood was carefully laid away, and
was shown as a curiosity. One day
Edward Parks, a collector who has supplied the cabinets and museums of
Bishmond with same of their finest. plied the cabinets and impseums of Richmond with some of their finest specimens, heard of it, and went to see it. Before he came back he bad induced its owners to part with it. Mr. Parks is an enthusiastic musician, as well as a collector and amateur geologist, and the idea occurred to him that the wood possessed all the requisites for making a fine violin. It was light and porous, the sessed in the requisites for mixing a fine violin. It was light and porous, the grain was coarse, and the cells were large. Putting it under his arm, he went around to A. B. Clark, who was engaged in repairing a Cremona that was captured in the siege of Mexico by Professor Barnes father. Clark was delighted. It was the very thing. Brind models of the old Cremons, and in the course of three months he had given the finishing touches to the new violin. The belly was of the old antediluvian wood, and the back and neck of way maple, cut in Pennsylvania fifty years ago, and rafted down the Ohio to Cincinnati, and carried on to Dayton for an old cabinet maker who was never able to use it. The figure of the old instrument was followed exactly, and whom the new one was finished it was aff exact fac simile of those built by Stradivarius. When the low was drawn across if the two connoisseurs went into ecstacies of delicits. connoisseurs went into ecstacies of de-light. The glue was borely set, and the carniel was still green, but when the played the room was filled with the richplayed the room was nited with the men-est, sweetest melody. There was an ab-scence of the thick, raw quality that marks a new violin. The notes came out sharp and clear, and when the lower strings were set vibrating they gave out rich, mellow music, that reminded them of the violins of Amati and Guarnerius.

Theaters in Russia.

Russian theaters are, comparatively speaking, very juvenile institutions. A century ago there were scarcely any theatrical performances in either of the two capitals. The first Italian opers two capitals. The first Italian opera-produced on a grand scale in St. Peters-iung was Paisiello's Barctera di Nguig-liat, and in the same year an Englishman-named Maddox opened the first theater in Moscow. The Czarina Catharine II., who found her manta for English cus-toms, comforts, and dependents, and for French fashious and philosophy, quite compatible with an aiding love for a borne-invide and unreleaving, desputism compatible with an aliding love for whome-made and unrelenting despotism, graciously extended her patronage and gave handsome pecuniary support to a company of English actors under the management of Mr. Fisher; but after three or four years the British comedians waxed fat and kicked; they were continually quarreling among themselves, and at last Mr. Fisher's company melted into thin air.

Catharine's successor, the luckless

Britain in 1880, and 5,911,642 in 1881. There has been a decribe in the number of sheep of 19 per cent, since 1874.

IN MEMORIAM

The Congressional Tribute to the Memory of the Late President.

Sciemn and Impressive Coremonies at the National Capitol.

Touching Memorial Tribute by the Citizens of Chicago.

The solemn ceremonies of formally paying a tribute to the life and services of the late President Garneld took place in the national House of Representatives on Monday, Feb. 27, and were of a very impressive character. We print below a full report of the memorial core

monics furnished by an eye-witness: There was a full attendance of Senators in their chamber by 11 o'clock, and, as a number of ex-members of this body, notably Messrs. Boutwell and Sargent, took occasion to renew old acquaintance, a pretty lively scone was in progress when the Vice President rapped to order precisely at noon. Chaplain Bullock de livered a brief prayer, and, as he concluded, Senator Sherman arose and moved that the Senate proceed in a body to the House of Representatives to participate in the memoria services which were to be held in the hall of the House of Representatives.

Preceded by the officers of the body and Vice President Davis, the Senators then formed a procession by twos and marched slowly to the

The floor of the House did not fill up as fast as the galleries, but most of the members and many others who had the floor were present fully an hour before the time for the cere monies to begin. Among those observed wore Comptroller Knox, Capt. James B. Ends, who sat by the side of Randall Gibson, ex-Secretary of the Navy Thompson, Mesers, Swaim and Rockwell, Col. Harry

White, of Pennsylvania, and neary who used to occupy seats in Congress. The President's son and his private secretary sat among the members on the Republican side. In the meantime various prominent people began to ome in, ex-Minister Schenck looking as well us he ever did; Commissioner Raum, Inspector General Dumont, District Commissioner Dent, the late President's assistant private secretary Maj. Pruden, Treasurer Gifillan and Assistant Postmasters Gen. Einer and Hazen being among them. The first three rows of desks had been removed, and cane-seated chairs arranged closely together in their places. Down on the front of the cane chairs was placed : row of Turkey-leather chairs, three of which on the left of the aide were occupied as early as 11 o'clock by Cyrus W. Field, W. W. Cor ooran and George Bancroft. The temporary chairs on the Democratic side were reserved for the Senate, and the result was that the neh of both parties were crowded to gether in the most brotherly way across the

isle on the Republican side. At 11:30 there appeared at the center door of the House, unannounced, Gon. Sherman and Gen. Sheridan, behind them Maj. Gen. Hancock and in the rear the one-armed Howard and the veteran Gen. Meiggs. These officers had received a vote of thanks by name from Con gress. They were in full uniform, Sherman and Sheridan wearing their crosses and decorations. Gen. Sherman had a long crane floating from the hilt of his sword, but little else o a funeral character being noticed in the party The officers esine down the visle and turned to the right, taking front chairs at the end of the

A few moments later the Court of Claims Judges Drake, Richardson, Knott and Schofield, arrived and took seats under direction of Marshal Henry on the left side on the second row, the front being reserved for the Supreme Court of the United States.

Next came the Supreme Court of the District Indge Cor, who recently presided at the Guiteau trial, being pointed out by scores of observers in the gallery, who lately passed days in the court-room or joined the throng at the doors and beseiged the place for admittance.

Next came the foreign representatives, enter-ing from the lobby, and they were directed by Sergeant-at-Arms Hooker to sents in the second and third rows of chairs on either side of the aisle. The full corps was headed by the Dean

thied the house to order. was no ullusion to the intimate personal or The Chaptain offered the usual prayer, and official relations of the dead President and the Gen. Keifer briefly stated the order of the day

and called upon the Cark to read the Faroluof the memorial. Mr. McPherson, who rarely reads anything

I mself, stopped forward, and, standing alone () the desk, read in a slow, hippressive manner, At 12:05 a crier announced "The Senate or

the United States, With this the Senate entered, headed by

firgeant-at-Arms Bright and the venerable I aac Bassott.

Vice President Davis came down the aisle to

peaker Keifer, who took a seat at his left.

The Senate turned in on the left side of the aisle, walking two and two. Brown, of Georgis, and Plumb, of Kansas, Voorhees and Vest, Mahone and Yan Wyck, Edmunds and Morrill, Ransom and Harris came together. Logan was not able to be there. There were ex-Senators George S. Bouty ell, Wallace, Sargent, Mo-Donald, Bruce, Creswell, and ex-Attorney Gen-eral Williams, who came in with the Semators. The heraid announced, "Chief Justice and the Supreme Court," and the Judges, clad in

They walked in order according to years of service.

their robes, entered,

Justice Matthews and Justice Gray, accordngly, brought up the roar, and just in front of them were Justice Harlan and Justice Wood, The announcement was then made, "The President of the United States and the Cab

Senator John Slierman escorted Presiden Arthur, and a Washington assemblage could not be kept from a reflective murmur. Secretary Frohughuysen and Secretary Folger

came next, arm in arm Then Secretary Lincoln and Secretary Hunt.

Postmaster General Howe.

Attorney General Brewster. The President took the corner chair at the

left of the nisle, by the side of Cyrus W. There was a loud clapping of hands

The Cabinet took the front chairs on the ight side of the sisle, on the same row as the army officers. Secretary Kirkwood sat by the side of Gen. Sherman.

a low-cut rolling collar and a high vest, showing only his black scarf, surmounted by a black pin., His gloves were black, undressed kid, black velvets and other rich but sober fabrics, and his shoes were tapped by black cloth gaitera.

Ex-Secretary Blaine, accompanied by his youngest son, arrived at the Capitol at 11:40 clock. They drave to the southeast entrance isembarked, and were shown to the room of the Committee on Ways and Means, where he waited to be escorted to the hall of the House.

The Hon James G. Blaine, the orator of The clapping of hands was deafening.

Mr. Blaine was supported as he walked down the aisle by Senator Sherman and Representa

tive McKinley.

Behind him walked William E. Chandler an he ex-Secretary's son.

Mr. Blaine looked almost iii. He was pale and wan, and a friend remarked that he un

tion of Congress providing for the observation fleck the dark-galleries with snowy handker-

been stationed in the lobby back of the Speak er's chair, played a dirge, and the distinguished attendants passed out in inverse order of their

arrival The President once more placed his blacknac Bassott.

Next came David Davis, Chaplain Bullock man and headed the pageant.

Thus closed the panorama of an historio day The band was under the leadership of Prof.

Soussa, and, incidental to and during the cerémonies, rendered the following programme: Sobuberi

monies, rome Overture, op. 50 Paleotion, Lohengrin. "Blogy of Tears". March Funichte, "In Memoriam". Paraphrase, "Nearer My God to Thee". Inflammatus

"Safe in the Arms of Jesus"... There were no signs of mourning in the hall-The full-length portrait of the late President was hung just back of the chair of the presiding officer, being itself undraped. This paint ing is the work of E. P. Andrews, a Washington arnet. The pose of the figure is that which was frequently taken by President Garfield when in 'the act of delivering a speech. The head is in a strong light, relieved by a dark velvet curtain as a background. With one hand he grasps a roll of manuscript, while the other rests lightly on the back of a chair, whose green plush forms a marked contrast with the darked background.

It appeared that the seating capacity of the galleries had been greatly orererestimated. Notwithstanding the reiterated aunouncement of the press that none without tickets would be admitted to the Capitol building, there were lundreds there merely to be turned away. The scene within was hispiriting, yet of a somber linge. Four-tifths of the immense audience were ladies, and these were mostly dressed in black or somber clothes. Only here and there a flower on a bonnet, a single ribbon, or a bow at color.

This universal black made the thousands of , white faces stand out in bold relief with an effect which was startling. The array of fur--lined circulars, seal-skins and other wraps that were hung over the cornice and daugled in The President were a Prince Albert coat with front, contrary to the rules of the House, made a grotesque picture.

In the diplomatic gallery, clad in purple and was a distinguished assemblage of ladies. The Countess Lewenhaupt, wife of the Swedish Minister, Mrs. and Miss Presten, wife and daughter of the Havtien Minister: Viscountess Dashoguiros, wife of the Minister for Portugal; Senor Don Francisco Barca; Spain; Senor Don Simon Camacho, Venezuela, and others were specially noticeable.

In the President's gallery sat Mrs. B'nine wife of the distinguished orator of the day; and the cynesure of all eyes in that part of the gallery. She had scarcely got scated when a page entered and presented her with a bouquet of beautiful flowers.

THE ORATION.

Following is the full text of the orator's elo

asis. The full corps was besided by the Dean, the Minister of the Sandwich islands. This dollars are the filmister of the Sandwich islands. This dollars are the filmister of the Sandwich islands. This dollars are the filmister of the Sandwich islands. This dollars are the filmister of the Sandwich islands. This dollars are the filmister of the Sandwich islands. The filmister of the Sandwich islands and started out with the decision of a biography. He beganat 12:25 o'clock, came in the plant civilian dress of the Caucasian matter in the plant civilian dress of the Caucasian matter in the plant civilian dress of the Caucasian matter in the plant civilian dress of the Caucasian matter in the plant civilian dress of the Caucasian matter in the plant civilian dress of the Caucasian matter in the plant civilian dress of the Caucasian matter in the plant civilian dress of the Caucasian matter in the plant civilian dress of the Caucasian matter in the plant civilian dress of the Caucasian matter in the plant civilian dress of the Caucasian matter in the plant civilian dress of the call of a biography. He beganat 12:25 o'clock, and the plant civilian dress of the call of a biography. He beganat 12:25 o'clock, and the press of the call of a biography. He beganat 12:25 o'clock, and the press of the call of a biography. He beganat 12:25 o'clock, and the matter in the plant civilian dress of the call of a biography. He beganat 12:25 o'clock, and the matter in the call of a biography. He beganat 12:25 o'clock, and the one, and the matter in the call of a biography. He beganat 12:25 o'clock, and the one, and the ball, both hoor and g-lleries being the one, and he matter in the call of a biography. He beganat 12:25 o'clock, and the one, and he hall, both hoor and g-lleries being the call of a biography. He beganat 12:25 o'clock, and the one, and he hall, both hoor and g-lleries being the one, and he matter in the call of a biography the one, and the one, and he hall, both hoor and g-lleries being the one, and he matter in the same appearance of gush, and rourned to his piace.

The next twenty minutes were devoted to a foct a tree for the fixed place.

The next twenty minutes were devoted to a foct a fixed for the fixed place of the fixed place of the fixed for the fixed place.

The next twenty minutes were devoted to a foct a fixed for the fixe official relations of the dead President and the speaker. Mr. Plaine passed on to the peroration, which was in such touching words as to fleck the dark-gallories with snowy handkerdides in finite and youth had a none of the pittful features appeading to the tender heart and to the open hand of charity. He was noticels.

When it was over there was a deafening din of hand chapping, which had since 10 o'clock fine Marine Band, which had since 10 o'clock mandotity of the enument men of America in all generations have been poor bory.

generations have been poor boys.

Before a great multitude of men in a public speech Mr. Webster bore this testimony: "It did not happen to me to be born in a low-cabin, but my closer brothers and sisters were born in a log-cabin, raised amid the snow-drafts of New a log-cabin, raised amid the snow-dritts of New Hampshire at a portod so early that when the smoke rose first from its ortide chimney and carled over the frozen hils there was no simi-lar evidence of a white man's babitation pe-tweenti and the settlementation the rivers of Canada. It remains still, I make it an an-

and visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollectors, the kindred ties, the carry affecting, and the touching narratives and predents which mingle with shi.

I know of this primitive family abode, with the requisite change of scene, the same words would aptly portray the early days of Garlield. The poverty of the frontier, where all are engaged in a common sympathy and hearty co-operation lighten the burdens of each, is a very different noverty—different in lind, different in nitions on and effect from that concious and humiliating indigence which is every day forced to contrast itself with meighboring wealth, on which it feels a sense of grinding dependence. The poverty of the Forniter is indeed ino poverty. It is but the beginning of wealth, and has the boundless possibilities of the future always opening before it. No man ever grow up in the agricultural regions of the West, where a house-raising or even a corn husting is matter of common-interest on heinfulness, with a sucher feeling than that of broad-minded generous independence. This househing is matter of common interest on heinfulness, with another feeling than that of broad-minded generous independence. This househin independence marked the wouth of Garlield, as it marks the youth of milions of the beat blood and brain now training for the future citizenship and future government of the republic. Garlield was born helt to land, to the challe of free holder, which has been the patent and passport of said-raspect with the Augu-Saxon race ever since Hengist and Horsa landed on the shores of England. His adventure on the canal, an atternative between that and threeces for a lake Erie schooler, was a farmen boy's device for a garning money, just as the New England lad beof negland. His adventure on the cana, an elternative between that and threfeck of a Lake Erie schooner, was a farmer boy's device for garning money, just as the New England lad begins a possibly egratic arrows the land lad begins a possibly egratic arrows to miston mast on a coasting vessel or on a merchantman bound to the farther India'or to the China seas. No manly man feels anything of shame in looking back to early struggles with adverse circumstances, sad no man feels a worthier pride than when he has conquered the obstacles to his progress? But no one of noble mold desired to be looked upon as having occupied a menial position, as having been repressed by a feeling of inferiority, or as having stuffered the evils of poverty until relief was found at the hand of charity. Gen. Garifell's youth presented no hardships which family love and family energy did not overcome, subjected him to no privations which he did not cheerfully accept, and left no memories save those which were recalled with delight and transmitted with profit and with pride.

accept, and, left no memories save those which were recalled with delight and transmitted with profit and with pride.

Garfield's early opportunities for securing an education were extremely limited, and yet were audiciated to develop in him an intense desire to fearn—H4-could read at 3 years of age, and each winter he had the advantage of the district school. He read all the books he found within the circle of his acquaintance. Some of them he got by heart. Walle yet in childhood he was a constant student of the Bibles and became familiar with its literature. The dignity and carnestness of his speech in his maturer life gave endence of this early training.

At 18 years of age he was able to teach school, and thenceforward his ambition was to obtain a college education. To this end he bent all his efforts, working in the harvest field, at, the carpenter's bench, and in the winter season teaching the common schools of the neighborhood.

While time kaboriously occupied he found lime

nghoornoed. While thus laboriously occupied he found lime to prosecute his studies, and was so successful that at 22 he was able to enter the Junior class at Williams College, then under the Presidency of the venerable and honored Mark Hopkins, who, in the fullness of his powers, survived the eminent pupil to whom he was of mestimable service.

ar Mr. Blain closed almost ill. He was pale

And was, and a friend terrared that the unit described in the was and a friend to marked that the unit described in early this morning it was doubted to speak to day. He manuter was subbacked, but it was to thought that -reflection upon the falle of this first death of the manuter was subbacked, but it was the thought that -reflection upon the falle of the interest of the third of the cornection with this cognation might execunt for his preparance of depression. Mr. Blain of his preparance of depression. Mr. Blain of his preparance of depression. Mr. Blain of his preparance of depression. Mr. Blain is said for his preparance of depression. Mr. Blain is said for his preparance of depression. Mr. Blain is said for his preparance of depression. Mr. Blain is said for his preparance of depression. Mr. Blain is said for his preparance of depression. Mr. Blain is said for his preparance of depression. Mr. Blain is said for his preparance of depression. Mr. Blain is said for his preparance of depression. Mr. Blain is said for his preparance of depression. Mr. Blain is said for his preparance of depression. Mr. Blain is said for his preparance of depression. Mr. Blain is said for his preparance of depression of men had been desploy stirred. The said for his preparance of depression of the fall of the said for his preparance of depression of the said for his preparance of the preparance of the said for his preparance of depression of the said for the capture of his-samp, the dispersion of his force, and the emancipation of an important territory from the control of the rebels. Coming at the close of the long series of disasters to the Thiom arms Castifally interests. ing at the close of the long series of disasters to the Union arms, Gartield's victory had an unusual and extraneous importance, and, in the popular judgment, elevated theysoung commander to the rank of a military hero. With less than 2,000 men in his entire command, with a mobilized torce of only 1,100, without cannon, he had met an army of 5 000 and defeated them, driving Marshall's forces success, fully from two strongholds of their own selection, forthied with abundant artillery. Maj. Gen., Buell, commander of the Department of Ohio, an experienced soldier of the regular army, published an order of the negular army, published an order of the had congrainations on the brilliant result of the B sandy campaign, which would have turned the head of a less cool and sensible man than Gartield. Buent declared that his services had called into action the high-st qualities of a sol dior, and President Lincoln supplemented these words of praise by the more structurities to be the words of praise by the more substantial reward of a Brigadier General's commission, to bear date from the day of this decisive victory over Marshall.

Mirshall.

The subsequent military career of Garfield fully sustained the brillant beginning. With his new commission he was assigned to tracommand of a brigade in the Army of the Ohio and took part in the second and decisive days light in the great bathe of Shiloh.

The remainder of the year 1862 was not expecially eventful to Garfield, as it was not to the armies with which he was serving. His practical sense was called into excress in contemplating the fask assigned him by tren. Buch reconstructing bridges and re-establishing lines of Fallingy communication—for—the—arms. His occupation in this useful but not brillant field was varied by service on courts monthal of ield was varied by service on courts mortal of importance, in which department of dety as won a valuable repriction, attracting the ho-tec and seaming the appropriate the able and

such a position can sow more discord, breed more Jessousy, and disseminate more strife than any other officer in the entire organization. When then Garfield assumed his new duties, he found various troiblys already well developed and seriously affecting the value and efficiency of the Army of the Cumberland. Thoesergy, the impartiality and the tact with which he sound to allay these dissembions and to discharge the duties of his new and trying position will always remain one of the most striking proofs of his great versatility. His military duties closed on the momentals field of Chickamaga, a field which, however disastrons to the Union arms, gave to him the occasion of winning imperishable laurels. The very rare distinction was necorded him of a great promotion for his bravery on a field that was lost. President Innoon appointed him a Major Goneral in the army of the United States. The very rare distinction was necorded him of a great promotion for his bravery on a field that yas lost. President Innoon appointed him a Major Goneral in the army of the United States. The very rare distinction was necorded him of a great promoting for his bravery on a field that yas lost. President Innoon appointed him a Major Goneral in the army of the United States. The very rare the stripped of the promoting of the promoting of the promoting of the promoting of the field which shows the promoting the field which his new and to pend the intensity of the fact link head a year before feen elected to Congress. In the line of the promoting his of the best, desirous shows all things to do his pateration duties and the time be of especial value in the best, desirous shows all things to do his pateration of Major Greenar out the one side and the adular, anxious to disterning which was for the best, desirous shows all things to do his pateration of the loss of Representatives on the 7th. He had served the very the company of the struggler The Pairtra-sevent Congress had indeed legislated to a large extent on war measures, but it was c

skill which comes only from parliamentary ex-perience. Into this assemblage of men Garfield entered, without special preparation, and, it might almost be said, unexpectedly. The question of taking command of a division of troops under Gen: Thomas or taking his seat in Congress was kept open till the last moment— so late; indeed, that the resignation of his mil-tage of the uniform of a Major General of the wore the uniform of a Major General of the United States army on Saturday; and on Mon-day in civilian's dress he answered to the roll-call as a Representative in Congress from the State of Ohio.

day in civilian's dress he answered to the rolicall as a Representative in Congress from the State of Ohio.

He was especially fortunate in the constituency which elected him. Descended almost entirely from New England stock, the men of the Ashtabla district were intensely radical on all questions relating to human rights, well educated, thrifty, thoroughly intelligent in affairs, acutely discerning of character, not quick to bestow confidence and slow to withdraw it, they were at once the most helpful and most exacting of supporters. Their tenacious trust in them in whom they have once confided is illustrated by the unparalleled fact that Ellsha Whittlessy, Joshus B. Giddings and James A. Garfield represented the district for fifty-four years. There is no test-of a man's ability in any department of public life more severe than service in the House of Representatives; there is no place where so little deference is paid to reputation; shown for the feelings or failines of beginners. What a man gains in the House he gains by sheer force of his own character, and if he ioses and falls back, he must expect no merry and will receive no sympathy. It is a field in which the survival of the strongest is the recognized rule, and where no pretense can survive and, no glamour can mislead. The real man is discovered, his worth is impartially weighed; his fank is irrevocably deeded. With possibly a single "exception, Garfield was the youngest member in the House when he entered, and was but seven youngest member in the had not been in his seat sixty days before his ability. deld was the youngest member in the House when he entered, and was but seven years from his college graduation; but he had not been in his seat sixty days before his shifty was recognized and his place conceded. He stepped to the Front with the confidence of one who belonged there; the House was crowded with strong men of both parties; interes, or them have since been transferred to the Senste, and many of them have served with distinction in the Gubernatorial chairs of their respective. States and on foreign missions of great consequence. But, among all, none grew so rapidly, none so firmly, as Garnield. As is said by Tevelan of his parliamentary hero, Garfield succeeded because all the world in concert could not have keep him. In the hackground, and because, when once in the front, he played his part with a prompt interplitit vand a commanding ease that were but the outward symptoms of the immense reserves of energy on which that his power to draw. Indeed, the apparantly, reserved force which Garrield bossessed was one of his great characteristics.

The tew beforts made at the bar were distinguished by the same high order of talent when he exhibited no every field where he was out to the test, and, if a man may be accepted as a competent judge of his own capacities and subminished, the law was the profession to when the circled about have devoted himself. But fate ordained otherwise, and his reputation in history till rest largely upon his services in the Hance of Representatives. That service was exceptionally long. He was nine times consecutively Congressiana to the House, an hour epioved by not more than is. other Representatives of the nore than 1,600 who have been elected from the organization of the flowerment to this hour.

As a parliamentary orator, as a debater of As a parliamentary orator, as a debater on

it was not to serving. He was not seen exact similar to the position of the control of importance, in which department of dely of won a valuable reprintion, attracting the incidence of the early department of the propertition attracting the incidence of the early department of the printing of

and such liberality of concession that his followers often complained that he was giving his case away. But never in his prolonged particiant in the proceeding in the House didbegive his case away or fail, in the judgment of competent and imparital listeners, to gain the massion. These characteristics which marked Garifeld as a great of obster did not, noweer, make him a great parliamentary leader. A parmake him a great parliamentary leader. make him a great parliamentary leader. A par liamentary leader, as that term is understoo

al make him a great parliamentary leader. A parliamentary leader, as that term is understood wherever free representative government exists, is necessarily and very structly the organ of his party. An ardeat American defined the institutive warmth of particitism when he offered the toast, "Our country, always right; but, right or wrong, our chuntry."

The parliamentary leader who has a body of followers that will do, and dare, and die for the cause is one who believes his party always light, but, right or wrong, ds for his party. No more important or, exacting duty devolved upon him that; the selection of the field and the time for contest. He must know not merely how to strike, but where to strike she when to strike. He often shulfully avoids the atrought of his apparent's posed point, when really the right consists of the cause and the strength of the logical intended he as when young. Charles Fox, in the days of his Torylan, carried the Honse of Commons against justice, against immemorial rights, against his own conditions—if, indeed, at that period Fox had convictions—if, indeed, at the period Fox had convictions—if, indeed, at that period Fox had convictions—if, indeed, at the per Arights, against his own convictions—in indeed, at that period Fox had convictions—and in the interests of a corrupt administration, in obedience to a tyrannical sovereign, drove Wilkes from the seat to which the electors of Middlescox had chosen him, and installed Luttrell.—in.—defiance not nierely of taw but of public decency. For an achievement of that kind carfield was disqualified—disqualified by the texture of his mind, by the honesty of his heart, by his conscience, and by every instinct and aspiration of his nature. The three most distinguished parliamentary leaders hitherto developed in this country are Mr. Clay, Mr. Douglas and Thaddeus Stevens. Each was a man of consummate ability, of great earnestness, of intense personality, differing widely each from the others, and yet with a signal trait in common—the power to command. In the give and take of daily discussion; in the art of controlling and consolidating reluctant and refractory followers; in the skill to overcome all forms of opposition and to meet with name in all our Congressional history. But of these Mr. Clay, was the greatest. It would, perhaps be impossible to find in—the parliamentary annals of the world a parallel to Mr. Clay as the greatest. It would, perhaps be impossible to find in—the Sanate, against the eloquence of Choate in the Sanate, against the heroulean efforts of Calebushing and Honry 4. Wise in the House. In unshared leadership, in the pride and plentitude of power, he huried, against the second that conquering colorum which had swept over the land in 1804, and drove his administration, against the second second the congress wonderful when, in 1854, against the second second the moral sense of the country, he forced a reluctant Congress into a repeal of the Missesuri compromise, Mr. wonderful when, in 1854, against the secret desires of a strong administration, against the wise counsel of the older chiefs, against the conservative instincts and even the moral sense of the country, he forced a reluciant Congress into a repeal of the Missouri compromise. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, in his contest from 1855 to 1868, actualty advanced his parliamentary leadership annii Congress; tied the hands of the President and governed the country by its own will, leaving only perfunctory duties to be discharged by the Executive. With \$200,000,000 of paronage in his hands at the opening of the contest, aided by the active force of Seward in the Cabinet and the moral power of Chase on the benefit, Andrew Johnson could not command the support of one-third in either house against the parliamentary uprising of which Thaddeus Stevens was the animating spirit and the unquestioned leader. From these three great men Garfield differed radically—differed in the quality of his mind, in temperament, in-the form and phase of ambition. He can'll and towhat they did, but he could do what they could not, and in the breath of his Congressional work he left that which will long scart a potential influence among men, and which, measured by the sever lest of posthumous criticism, will secure a more enduring and more envisible faria. Those unfamiliar with Garfield sindustry and digree measure them by the annais of Congress. No one of the generation of public men to which he belonged has contributed so

Those unfamiliar with Garfield sindustry and ignorant of the details of his work jiny in some degree measure them by the annais of Congress. No one of the generation of public men to which he belonged has contributed so much that will be valuable for future reference. His speeches are numerous, many of them brilliant, all of them well studied, carefully phrased and exhaustive of the shipest under consideration. Collected from the scattered pages of ninety royal octavo volumes of Congressional Revivila, they would present an invaluable compendium of the political history of the new independent of the new independent of the new independent of the new independent of properties of recent of the new independent of properties of revenue may be reviewed, unsurrounded by prejudice and discounceded from partisanism, the speeches of Garfield will be estimated at their true value, and will be found to complise a vast magazine of fact and argument, of clear analysis and sound conclusion. Indeed, if no other authority were accessible his speeches in the House of Representatives from December, 1983, of value, 1989, would give a well-connected lastory and Complete defense of the important legislation of the seventeen eventral years that constitute life parliamentary. Her, Far beyond that his epoches of found to forecast many symptoms of the immense reserves of energy on which it was in his power to draw. Indeed, if on other authority observed was one of his great characteristic were accessible his speeches in the House of Hu never did so well but that it seemed he could really have done better. He never. On the presentatives from December, 1800, to June, 1800, would give a well-counced instory and 1800 would give a well-counced i more nearly resembled and resward in as say-prene faith in the all-conquering power of principle. He had the love of tearning and the patient industry of investigation to which John Adam's owes his prominence and his Preddency. Fir had some of those pendetons cheming of mind which distinguished Mr. Webster, and which indeed in all our public life have loft the creat Massachusetts schulor without an intelmind which distinguished air. Weater, and which indeed in all our public life have left the great Massachusetts Scuator without an intellectual peer. In English parliamentary history as in our own the leaders in the House of Commons present points of essential difference from Gartield. But some of his methods recall the best features in the strong, independent rooms of Sir itobert Peet, and striking resemblances are discornable in that most promising of modern Conservatives who died too early for this country and his fame, Lord George Bentick, He had all of Burke's love for the sublime and the beautiful, with possibly something of his superabundance, and in his faith and in his magnanimity, in his power of statement, in his sublic analysis, in his wealth and, world of dinatration, one is reminded of that great English states may of today, whose supposed rights his is forced to invade, whose supposed rights his is forced to invade, whose supposed rights his is forced to invade, whose supposed rights he is forced to invade, sulfishers with serence ourage for the amelic-ration of Deland and for the honor of the

still above with serene course.

The interior of I teland and for the honor—of the ration of I teland and for the honor—of the Rogish name.

Garded's nomination to the Presidency, while not predicted or ant cipated, was not a supprise to the country.—His prominence in Congress, his solid qualities, his wide reputation, strengthened by his then recent election—as Senator from Ohio, kept him in the public eye as a man occupying the very highest range among those entitled to be called statesmen. It was not more chance that brought him this high honor.

"We must," says Mr. Emerson, "reckon success a constitutional trait. If Eric is in robust health and has slept well, and is at the top of health and has slept well, and is at the top of the constitution and 30 years old at his departure. from Greenwald, he will steer west and his ship will reach Newfoundland. But take Etto and put in a stronger and bolder man, and the ships will sail 600, 1,000, 1,500 miles, farther and reach Labrador and New England. "There is no

reach Labrador and Now England. Anore is no chance in results."

As a candidate Garfield steadily grew in popular favor. Ho was met with a storm of distraction at the very hour of his nomination, and it continued with increasing volume and

momentum until the close of his victorious campaign. No might nor greatness in mortal-fly can consure eccupe, back-wounding calumny the whitest virtue strikes. What King so strong can tie the gall up in the slanderous. Jongue? Under it all he was calm, and strong, and confident, never lost his soif-possession, did no unwise set, spoke no hasty or the considered word. Indeed, nothing in his whole life is more remerkable or nice creditable than his-bearing through those five full months of vituperstance—a prolonged agony of tral to a sensitive man, a constant and crue jetuft upon the powers of moral onduraise. The great mass of those unjust imputations possed amoniced, and, with the general debris of the campaign, fold into oblivious. But it is a few instances the iron entered his sout, and he died with the injury untergotten, if not unfeared.

Single and the control of the contro

sophical composure of Jetterson and the demonstrative confidence of John Adams.

The political evenus which disturbed the President's account of the residence of John Adams.

The political evenus which disturbed the President's account of the President's account of the President was understanced the President of the President was the language of confroversy, but the account to the President was the language of controversy, but the exents the language of controversy but the exents the language of controversy between the exents the language of controversy has beroism at Chickamanuage or his illustrious service in the House. Detail is not needed, full and personal. Antagonism shall not be rakindled by any word uttered to-day.

The motives of those opposing him are not to be here adversely interpreted nor their course harshly characterized, but of the dead President this is to be said, and said because his own speech is forever silenced, and he can be no more heard except through the identity and the language of controversy he so much depend to the controversy he so much depend to the controversy he so much depend to the president was tweer for one ment actuated by molives of gain to husself of loss of the president was tweer for one ment actuated by molives of gain to husself or loss of others. Losst of all did he harbories and the fall habor is the full that of the president which the president which is the little boys not vect any and good offices and the doing of shally decade, There was not an hour from the beginning of the read of the controversy he so much dependent of the president was tweer for one ment all the proposed of the president was tweet for one ment all the proposed of the providence of the president was tweet for one ment and the provid

merely involved consequences personal to himself. The pride of consistency, or any supposed sense of humiliation that might result irom surrendering his position, had not a feather's weight with him. No man was less subject to such influences from within or within or with out; but after most, anxious deliberation and the concest survey of all circuinstances hie such includes the concest survey of all circuinstances hie such includes the concest survey of all circuinstances he will be subject that the true prerogatives of the Executive were involved in the issue which had been raised, and that he would be unteithful to his subreme obligation if he fulled in maintain in all their vigor the constitutional rights and dignities of the great office. He become that in all the conventions of conscience, when in sound and vigorous hostin, and he pictured in this uniforming and prostration, in the less consequently subject to the lead, the highest obligation to be aid.

Justice to the dead, the highest obligation that develves upon the living, demands the decreal and the resident was content in this develves upon the living, demands the decreal and in a condition. The religious element in Garfield's character was deep and earnest. In his youth he eaponesd the faith of the Disciples, a sect of that great Baptist communion which, in different occleanatical establishments, is so numerous and so rofluential through all parts of the United States; but the broadenulg tendency the initial and his active spirit of inquiry were early apparent, and carried him beyond the dogmas of sect and the restraints of association. In

His presentation of traction, only seven years from college, on the threshold of Courges, and at the age of 32 a Major General with a brilliant record, was one of the strong proofs of the early greatness of Gartield. His annlysis of the House, and the requirements necessary to advancement there, only added to the picture, and then, with the destionshers of the skilled artist, he completed the life to the end. His outline of Gartields policy will be the historical record of the intentions of that administration, which came so suddenly to an end. When he touched upon the strifes in the party that preceded Gartield's assassination there, was a bush in the hall-like that of death. The President, one of the principal figures in that flath, who was scated not more than ten feet away from the speaker, directly in front of him, appeared to be shightly embarrassed. When the graceful end was reached, and nothing was said but what the most corpect sasts would approve, there was a sigh of relief from everyone. It was the manner of the finished crator—quiet, subdued. There was no employed the darks of compliments paid to Mr. Blains that ofte hears upon every hand since the artion. His manner throughout the address, too, is commended by everyone. It was the manner of the finished crator—quiet, subdued. There was no straining affer effect. It was the simplicity of the inhabed crator—quiet, subdued. There was no training affer effect. It was the simplicity of the phraseology was fully insteaded by the chaste and elegant delivery. While at no time did he reach anything like and provide the chamber. While his manner was quet and subdued, there was nothing like manner was quet and subdued, there was nothing like manner was quet and subdued, there was nothing like manner was quet and subdued, there was nothing like manner was quet and subdued, there was nothing like manner was quet and subdued, there was nothing like manner was quet and subdued, there was nothing like manner was quet and subdued, there was nothing like manner.

AT CHICAGO.

Touching Memorial Services in the

The day set aside in Congress for the memo rial services on the death of the martyred President Garfield was also appropriately ob-served in Chicago by services held at Central Murio Hall, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, assisted by a committee of cifizens of all parties and of all classes. Frayer was offered by the Rev. Arthur Little. Miss Jennie Dutton sang with marvelons emphasis and touching feeling the beautiful solo "I Know touching feeling the beautiful solo "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," the audience in spite of the occasion bursting into decotons appleause. Mr. Eugene J. Hall read with an excellent delivery the following original poem written especially for the occasion:

"Clouds and delivers and thick doubt Him! Him all the solution of the kine and delivers and thick doubt Him! Him all the late of the kine is particularly and read the clouds of the kine is patterned. Mercy and truth shall go before His face God reigns, and the devertment at Washington still lives." James A. Garheld.

We meet to night to hence him. Who shumbers by the Nestern sea. "Whose honest fame will not grow the A midling star, whose is on high."

To showe with shunder to our sight. How man can live and man can die.

Born in a lenely. Western wild.

Born in a lonely Western wild, Born in a lenely Western with.
And cradled on a cable floor,
the labored, when a little child,
To keep the game wolf from the door.
With heighted hands he leved the door,
With heighted hands he leved to do.
He folled the troop, he do'ff the sol,
His widowed mother to maintain.

What visions must his soul have seen,
"What dreams of glory and de ight,
When 'nast-the silver, fars secone
He wa ked the tow-path through the night,
What grand horse must have helped him on,
When in his garret-room he ben'
O'er-tiske till evening, hours were gone
And early morning hours were spent!

He strugged on till youth was past; He hived unknown to worldly fame; He won strong rriends whose love will He worked for wisdom and it came. Wid pinching poverty and pain His tright career was well begun; He added dibers to obtain The knowledge he had nobly won.

When through the shuddering southern air When turougo use squadering conserva-Men heart the born of Sumitor's guns, When fastled the tidings overywhere, "Columbing cults her noblest reast."

Her his dear-young wife and which, the happy fount is face the wild. His happy fount is face the wild. And await horizon of the field?

No terror filed his fearless coul;
H-dealt his formen blow for blow;
He never look his set control
Or turned his back upon the fee.
He won his way to worthy fame;
His form was foremost in the fray;
A grateful nation learned his name
On Chickennungs's dreadful day.

On chicagnings a newses.

He rose to honor by his worth,

Nor grew to greatness by a crime:

Bis fame shall shine through all the earth,
A landmark in the way of time.

His good name made the cavious writhe:

They sought to soft his fur renown.

Like weeds before the fatner's saythe

Their slanders all were smitten-down.

To nobler beights his manhood rose,
All eyes to him with hope were turned;
He won the homage of his foss,
Who wisdom from their failings learned,
Hen said: "No structure long can stand.
That rests upon a gridvons wrong;
Garfield will rewrite the land.
And make the Union firm and etrong: "S

He fell, the soldier, chieftain, man! Antillion eyes with tears were dire; Through all the world a studder ten; All hearts with love were turned to him; How caim, Bow patient, beave and grand. The sou within his stricker form; A stillness fell mon the land. As comes a juil amid a storm!

Slow ebbed his useful life away.
The Christian chief to all was dear;
We witched and waited, day by day,
With feeble libre, with auxious fear;
How brave the battle for his life;
To all mankind he seemed a friend;
How sweet the fond and faithful wife,
Who watched with courage to the end

He died! The land was draped with wee And all the world was filled with go do Men-marched with misse, said and slow And bore him to an honored formb; They paised along the crowded paye; The auttimn rain tell on the sod; This dust to Mother Earl; they gave; His dust to Mother Earl; they dave; His glorious son! they left with God!

Dricht as the epicador of the dawn His name is known in every cline; His manhood will go gleaming on Down the ctoring groot of time! He nict, with courses, every wiony; Ro boyd his pain with Christian grac He died, a victim to the throng." That haunts the Presidential place!

Baside the Western see he life?

His face has vanished from our gaze, and reference the control of the life of the The reading was very effective, and the clog sentiments provoked marked applicate.

The following touching note from Mrs. Gar-field was read :

field was read:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 24.

Mrs. T. B. Carre:

DEAR MADAM: This morning I have received

Mrs. T. B. Cares:
Dear Manan: This morning I have received your note using me to attend the memorial excrises in your city on Monday evening next. Pmy receive my thanks for the kindness of your attention, although my great heart-breaking sorrow fortids its acceptance. Very succerely yours, Lucarita R. Garrield.
The excrises wound up with an eloquent address by Emory A. Storrs, the closing words of which are berewith appended:
Gen. Garfield was too broad and great a man to be intolerant of inflorences of opinion. He was intolerant of inflorences of opinion both as to men and to measures. I know how wearily he looked upon the new life upon which he had entered, for he said to me: "Hew great the fall seems in coming down from the discussion of great principles to dealing with merely person at prejudices and interests." He stood upon the checked of his great office to which he had been welcomed with a generous worthiness of unaminity which but tey Presidents in our history have ever before received. He persbed with the cold for its grenous with the cold for its grenous with the cold for the proporary excitements in which persbed with the cold for its great office to which he had been welcomed with a generous worthiness of unaminity which but tey Presidents in our history have ever before received. He persbed with the cold lices of impoorary excitements in which he was the property with the cold lices of impoorary excitements in which he persbed with the cold lices of impoorary excitements in innationity which but few Fresidents in our history lieve ever before received. He perished with the cot flets of temporary excitements involving more of persons than of principles rigging route of persons than of principles rigging route the He died lovel by all people and all parties. He died, mourned by good mental-ever-this globe.—In net all not dwell on the streety—of the extra from which he met his death, for I command net hairmage which can give half expression to the inter-horror and-beathing in which I hold ft. But the long, imgering, mountful and bathetic confinement of the President brought, him very near to every human heart; and made him too suffering patient in every holder hotschold. It is all the long from the patient in every holder hotschold. It illustrated how broad as whether how thin, are all our parties, and strifes, and after all, are all our parties, and strifes, and

was "a variety of expression and a delicate modulation of the voice that held the attention of his vest audience without a single moment's flagging.

Preparing for a Revolution.

What France is coming to:
An artist exhibited with pride to the Municipal Commission a number of headless statues.

"That I say " says the Chairman of the Commission, "there are no heads on these statues for the new Town Hall."

"That's the beauty of them. The Inches attues for the new Town Hall."

"That's the beauty of them. The Inches are sculptured separately and connected ou; then if there happens to be a revolution all you have to do is to put on we heads in place of the representations of the despots of corruption—you don't have to smash the statues. Then when the next revolution takes place you bring out the old heads?"

In this predict is and the flow heads in place of the representations of the despots of corruption—you don't have to smash the statues. Then when the next revolution takes place you bring out the old heads?"

In the presence of such a character as sorrow which appeals to the great common heart. In the presence of such a character we must so forth into the world character we must so forth into the world character we must so forth into the world with arguer and with more generous regard for our fellows.

The whole world breat is and that from a specific from the heart reach all human hearts. Then the presentation of the supposite the heart is our best teacher and our safet leader, and millions of one presentations of the despots of corruption—you don't have to smash the statues. Then when the heart is our best teacher and our safet leader, and millions of good people, and always will feet, that James A the present leader and millions of the put the present leader and millions of good people, and always will feet, that James A the present leader

his character add to the already mighty volume of our national character—the staintess probity of Washington, the cernest zeal of the e der Adams, the fiery patriotism of Jackson, the calm, patient, tranquil and dauntless love of country of Lincoln. To these we add the spotless life, the splendid scholarship, the spotless life, the splendid scholarship of Garfield. And on, and on, with cycle-increasing volume, the great river flows until it empties into the ocean of the ages before us. Its waters wash all the shores of all the continents, and carry health, and hope, and healing to all the nations. There will never be written a page in our listory more sad, more reafful, and beautifully pathetic than the uncomplaining days and weeks, and months of our great. President's suffering. Every morning the spirit of 50,000,000 of people gathered around that Deddidd's every mpth they visited hims in their drams, all through the day they watched the patient and uncomplaining sufferer. Every word was caught up, and oh, how this great people, would nave been delighted could they have shared those dreadful sufferings with him. We went with him from the great gap, ital along through crowded and lustling cities to the sea. We heard the beat and wash of the ocean at his very bedside. We saw the sure and swift passing away. We heard the last breath. The world is illed with the sad exclamation, "Oh, Swaim!" It sees the great spirit borne out on the lides, It watches It as it fless heavenward, it knows that there it watches over the country he loved so much, and would eyer guide and inspire the councils until it achieves that final millennium, the universal fatherhood of man,

on the same side of the argument have been produced innumerable instances of parents and children and friends who have laid down their lives that those they loved might be spared. In response the skepties have stoutly maintaired that all these, instead of being arguments against the universal selfishness theory, are profess in its support. The selfish against the interest semantees theory, are proofs in its support. The selfishness of the martyr, the missionary or of himberlo dies for another, they admit is less objectionable than that which prompts the seeking of one's own happiness at the cost of another's misery, or in mere disregard of the consequences to others. But, at the same time, they insist it is in substance the same motive. The martyr dies for his faith and the missionary sacrifices himself in spreading the gospel, not primarily because of a desire to help others or to do good gen-erally, but because he believes he will erally, but because he believes he will thereby further his own individual hap-piness, here or hereafter. The prospect of life in the one case as a denier of the faith and in the other his an inactive spectator of the march of the heathen toward perdition offers far less attrac-

building, at the risk of his life, to rescue an unfortunate, everybody applands the act as nobly unselfish; but how many are there who are willing to credit a public servant with unselfishings in respect to any act which does not involve the risk-of-life?

How many believe, for instance, that President Arthur was disinterested in his appointment of Howe, or that his elevation of Frelinghrysen was due to

his appointment of Howe, or that his elevation of Freinghuysen was due to his unselfish wish to serve his country. What credit does Grant get for disinterestedness in his confession of error concerning Fitz John Porter's case? Where is the man who has any doubt that Sennter Miller's proposal to print the Congressional proceedings in newspaper form for weekly distribution was made directly in his own interest, as

Press.

Weish Servant Girls.

That any employment for women should rank below that of domestic serv-That any employment for womenshould rank below that of domestic servant in popular estimation is an idea
which strikes the American mind as
quite a novelty. An American girl will
do almost anything rather than be a servant. A factory girl ranks in the United
States as a far more important member
of society than a domestic servent. This
is not the case in Wales, nor, I believe,
in Great Britain generally. The servant
girl holds herself far higher in the social
seale than the tip-girl, or indeed any
other girl who works with her hands
unless it be the girl "in business," as
the phrase is. A girl "in business," as
the phrase is a girl that the formal hallow as
the phrase is a girl that the formal hallow as
infrequently a seller of girl and beer—in
other words, a barmaid. Barkeepers of
far far dading stars of the Terench
troupe, and a "run" of unprecedented
duration was enjoyed by an operatic
foreimment gave he less a sum than
can origin. The musculine battender of
American product the freme and hallow a
transport the far dading the formal dading
to the formal dading the formal dading
to the formal dading the formal dading
to the formal dading the formal days
of Russian theaticals were heap, some fifty years ago, when the
fa which pistels and howie knives were many, and women few. There is lardly a better favyant in the world than a really good Welsh maid. She more nearly approaches the bost French model than any other I have known. Of course she has not the training in certain polished customs whigh the French servant, has, but her definess, claerity, and politeness are equally great. The politeness are exampled and politeness are equally great. The politeness are equally great in the region of their productions. An author of the interpolation is a great less to both parties; in thing as any politeness on earth. Its for a lump sum not exceeding 4,000 rules, an amount then equivalent to 2800. American it is very generally absent, its great politeness in the work since the discussing days at which we have glanced.—London Larity Teleture besting his or her station. The ture belitting his or her station. The waggs of servants, while very much be-low those common in the United States, are, as a rule, better than the carnings | There has been a decine in the number of any other woman in their social plane.

THE FIRST VIOLIN

Made of Antedituvius Wood, and Played

(From the Richmond (Ind.) Palladii

Harry P. Cain, the leader of the G. R. L. Serenading Club, and a violinist of some note, has recently come into possession of a rare treasure. It is nothing less than a violin made of wood that grew before the food. Some forty years ago workmen engaged in digging a small militrace, through the farm-owned-by-Daniel Balla, northeast of J. R. Preston's residence, discovered, at a depth of six or eight feet beneath the surface, the trunk of a tree in a good state of preserving the state six or eight feet beneath the surface, the trunk of a tree in a good state of preservation. It was lying across the line of the race, and they had to cut out a piece of it several feet long before they could go on with their work. Geologists say that the country around Richmond was once covered with water in which huge icebergs floated, or that immense glaciers like those of the Swiss Alps traversed it. The course of the lice fraversed it. ersed it. The course of the ice from north to south can still be traced by grooves on the bedrock. The gravel that underlies the soil is supposed to be the so much, and would eyer guide and inspire the councils until it achieves that final millenning the universal fatherhood of God, and the universal fatherhood of God, and the universal fatherhood of God, and the universal brotherhood of man.

Scilishness.

It is an old, old question whether there really is any such thing as disinterestedness or unselfishness in the world; and it can scarcely, be regarded even now as settled. The martyrs of old and the missionaries of later days have been cited as conclusively proving the existence of pure unselfishness; and on the same side of the argument have been produced innumerable instances of parents and children and friends who have laid down their lives that those debris that was carried down by the ice. to whom it was shown, and none of the persons who have seen it since, have been able to tell what yariety it was. The nearest kinsman to it that now grows in our forests is the red cedar. The wood was carefully laid away, and was shown as a cariosity. One day Edward Parks, a collector who has supplied the cabinets and museums of Richmond with some of their finest specimens, heard of it, and want to see it. Before he came back he had induced its owners to part with it. Mr. Parks is an entiusiastic musician, as well as a collector and amateur geologist, and the

an enthusiastic musician, as well as a collector and amateur geologist, and the idea occurred to him that the wood possessed all the requisites for making a fine violin. It was light and porous, the grain was coarse, and the cells were large. Putting it under his arm, he went around to A. B. Clark, who was went around to A. B. Clark, who was engaged in repairing a Cremona that was captured in the siege of Mexico by Professor Barnes father. Clark was delighted. It was the very thing. He had models of the old Cremona, and in the course of three months he had given the libishing touches to the new violin. The belly was of the old antediluvian wood, and the back and neck of ways maple, cut in Pannyslyania fifty very axes and tions than death in what he regards as a good cause. And so lie chooses death mainly for his own personal gratification, just as another under the same circumstances chooses life and ease for his gratification. Mankind may profit by the choice in the former case and lose by that is the latter; but in both its a latter with the latter; but in both its a latter with the latter; but in both its a latter with the latter; but in both its a latter with the latter; but in both its a latter with the latter; but in both its a latter with the latter; but in both its a latter with the latter; but in both its a latter with the latter with he latter with the latter with he latter with the latter with the latter with he latter with he latter with the latter with he latter with he latter with the latter with he latter with the latter with he latter with the latter with he latter

Theaters in Russia.

Russian theaters are, comparatively speaking, very juvenile institutions. A century ago there were scarcely any theatrical performances in either of the two capitals. The first Haliam operaproduced on a grand scale in St. Petersturg was Paisiello's Baybiere di Signig. made directly in his own interest, as owner of the wood pulp patent?

Theoretically, the belief in unselfishness is widespread and deep-scated. Practically, we fear, there is an immense deal of doubt about it.—Deboit Free ually quarreling among themselves, and at last Mr. Fisher's company melted nto thin air.

Catharine's successor, the Inckless-Paul, abhorred all things English, and bestowed his orday affections on French-plays and players; but the most haleyon-

THERE were 5,912,046 cattle in Great of sheep of 19 per cent, since 1871.